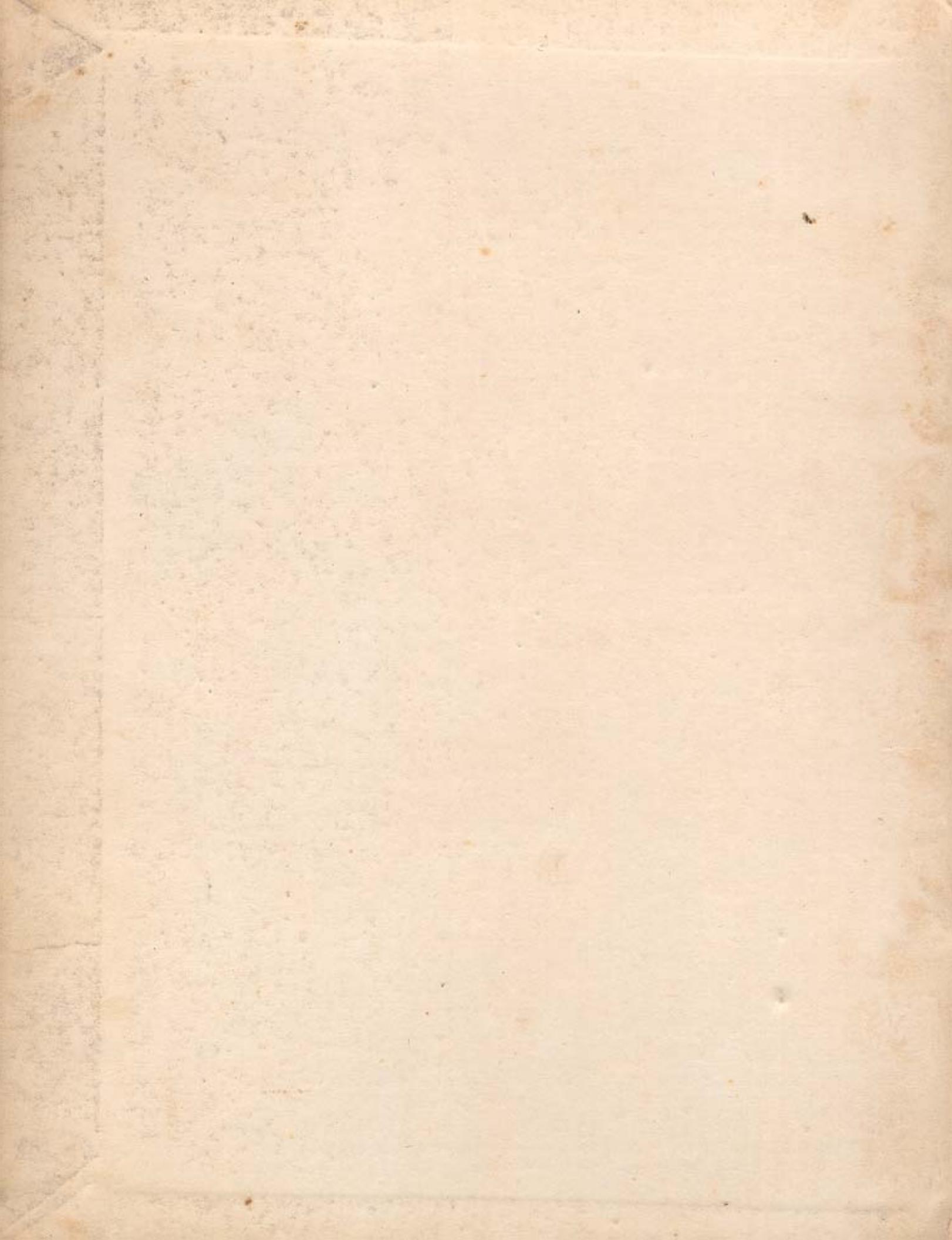
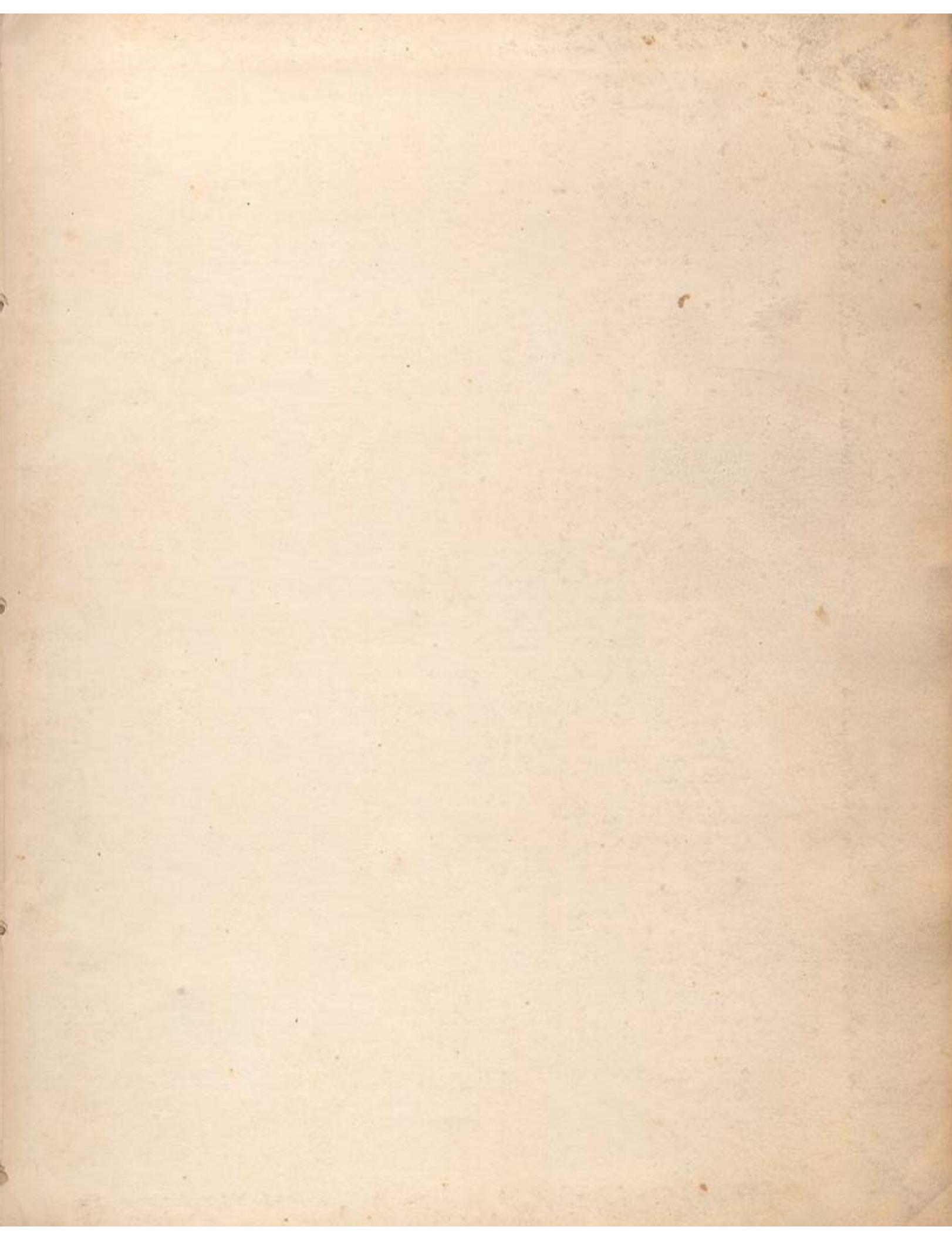
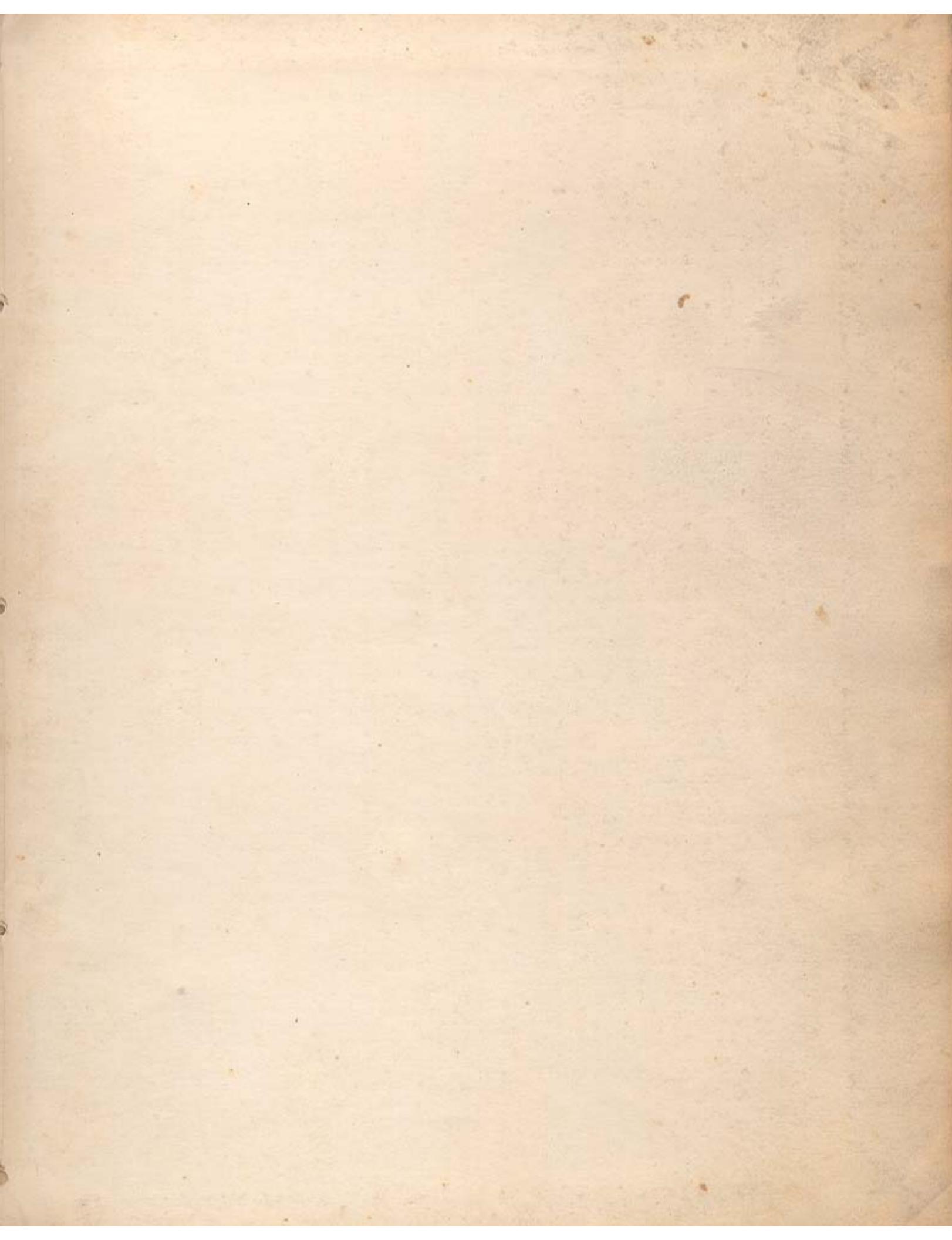


ALEXANDER BARTLET  
" LETTERS TO THE  
ESSEX RECORD,  
TORONTO GLOBE







To the Editor of the ~~W.M.~~ Record

Sir.

I noticed in your issue of last Saturday the ~~before~~ Synopsis of a speech delivered by Mr Lubson - when the news of Mr O'Connor's election was buried on Thursday night - who spoke in the name of the present "Conservative party" and in the course of his remarks he held up Mr. Webb from the present Ministry who "sold their principles for the love of power" how far as you are very well aware "I am no apologist for the policies of the present Ministry" yet I am exceedingly anxious that Mr Lubson who is presented as "a young Gentleman of great much promise" should inform the public through your columns whether the "present Conservative party" as represented by John A Mac Donald their leader has kept their pledges any better than the present Ministry, and when he answers the above I may have a few more glances at Mr Lubson

Very truly  
Yours  
A Reformer

To the Editor of the ~~Star~~ to Globe

Sir

The ~~Star~~ Editor has terminated in  
 the ~~election~~ of Mr. O'Connor by a majority of  
 77. A result which the friends of Mr. Rankin  
 were scarcely prepared for and many of them  
 are very much chagrined at the result. Mr.  
 Rankin's friends thought that the O'Connor party  
 did not have much money and they were  
 surprised that they could easily purchase  
 enough to carry the day but they were  
 mistaken. The O'Connor ~~party~~ was  
 set a great quantity of money on the second  
 day of polling and voted more freely as  
 high as \$1 ~~to~~ ~~to~~ \$10 a vote. Bond returns  
 are mentioned of parties having just obtained  
 money from the one side and have then  
 gone and spent themselves on the other and obtained  
 their price and voted accordingly. One ~~example~~  
 I heard mentioned when a man had obtained  
 \$10 to vote on the Rankin side but being offered  
 \$15 on the O'Connor side he went and gave  
 back the \$10 and took the \$15 and  
 voted ~~accordingly~~ for O'Connor. It is earnestly  
 asserted that the new vote in Colchester  
 was purchased at so much ahead <sup>for O'Connor</sup> by that  
 unscrupulous politician called Mr. Rankin  
 the ex. In P.P. for Wick and your leaders

3

will thus be that there is no expression of  
Opinion in the State in this County neither  
Candidate said one word about Politics that  
I am aware of during the entire canvass  
The question has been one of pounds Shillings and  
Pence and has been decided in favor of the man  
whose friends could command the greatest amount  
of Money. I would strongly advise any gentleman  
~~with plenty of money and~~ who may be longing for the situation in P.P. to  
his name to come to Essex next election and  
he is sure the elector Politics is of no consequence  
provided he has a good supply of the dollars

# To the Editor of the Globe

Sir

Esay how the anti-slavery has again  
victorised over all those disgraceful pro-slavery  
which are happily rare in Upper Canada outside  
of Russell and Essex.

As your readers are aware the election for  
this country terminated in the choice of Mr  
Rankin over Mr. O'Connor by the narrow  
majority of two votes. As a natural  
consequence Mr. O'Connor and his friends were  
extremely vexed and annoyed at the  
result and no doubt was the true state of  
the case known than all sorts of stories. We  
sighed that O'Connor was ahead two or three  
and sometimes it was a tie and that  
he was sure he turned beats home fully  
indeed on the strength of the previous and  
from all appearances interesting time we expected  
the Rankin man having lost their papers  
once burnt did not feel very easy. And  
more than half suspected that something  
higher over to mar the joy of their  
nearly won victory. On Friday last information  
got abroad that the Andover Post book had  
been tampered with by the erasure of one  
~~vote~~ from the Rankin column and many

it in the O'Connor column which made the election a tie and the counting of another with a vote who had refused the Sworn and whose vote was rejected by the <sup>Deputy</sup> Returning Officer, which vote brought O'Connor out one ahead. But the difficulty with the Sheriff was the certificates at the bottom of the page the certificates at the close of each day's Polling and the affidavits of the Poll Clerk and Deputy Returning Officer all showed clearly that Rankin was two ahead. The question then with the Sheriff was he to sign the certificates and affidavits of the proper Officers in charge of the Poll book or was he to go and count up the book himself. Acting on the advice of Mr O'Connor's henchman Albert Prince he decided that he could make no return on Saturday until he had obtained evidence of the Deputy Returning Officer, which by the way he had not taken the trouble to see previous to the declaration and who was rejected because he had not signed the Poll book. The proceeding were therefore adjourned until Thursday next at the same hour and place when within a special return will be made or else Mr O'Connor declared duly elected. Such is the state of the case at present. Since writing the foregoing the Deputy Returning Officer has been

apprehended ~~and~~ under warrant issued by  
W Morgan D. Grindon and I understand  
he adheres to his first affidavit, <sup>and</sup> that he knows  
nothing about the alterations in the books between  
of the residence of the Poll Clerk Deputy Return  
Officer and the men whose votes have been  
counted with an <sup>or</sup> not sufficient witness  
of the Sheriff's mind of legality of Rankin's  
majority, then it is hard to say what is  
and an act explanatory of the election law  
but at once the statute prohibiting the Return  
Officers from going beyond the affidavits  
of the Return Officer.

To the Editor of the Globe

7

Mr

In your Editorial of the Essay Election

On ~~last~~ Monday last you state the case in  
the main correctly but you get into the whole  
facts ~~of the case~~. It is quite true that one of  
Mr Rankin's votes was transferred to Mr O'Connor  
thus making the election a tie but when  
examining the fraud was not satisfied with  
that they carried out the vote of a man  
who refused to take the oath consequently did  
not vote) into Mr O'Connor's column making  
him just one ahead. So that if the Sheriff  
goes behind the oaths of the <sup>the</sup> returning officer  
and the Poll Clerk and takes the votes as they  
now add up he must inevitably return  
Mr O'Connor. The <sup>the</sup> returning officer has been  
apprehended and will now have a chance to  
show whether the books are correct or his oath  
~~is correct~~. I understand that the Poll Clerk  
prosecutes a good deal and would gain  
make it appear that there was such an  
excuse of the time the man voted for  
Rankin that he did not know who he  
voted for. The Deputy returning officer distinctly  
states that his affidavit is right and all  
the Poll books. But are the examination before

the Magistrate be given he too may have  
new light on the subject

It is truly lamentable to hear some of the  
most respectable of Mr. Horner's Friends  
upholding the fraud and boldly declaring  
that the Sheriff ought to return him ~~way~~  
it is now alleged and demanded about  
thus a meeting was actually held in  
a Gentleman's house for who took a prominent  
part in the election for the devising of measures  
to falsify the poll book, such a state of  
things requires investigation and the  
Government ought not to permit such frauds  
to go unpunished, ~~every~~ means in the  
~~power of~~ although the law makes it  
felony stamping forth the poll books yet  
among a certain class of politicians in  
this country it is looked upon as ~~as~~ done  
and only a clean trick, the reputation of  
such clean tricks will bring Government  
overrun into contempt





## Some few Extracts on Grammar Orthography

11

Is a term derived from the Greek words literally  
signifying a right writing. It means the  
correct writing or spelling of words by means  
of letters.

Orthographical forms are those combinations  
of letters in the written language which  
represent to the eye the sounds which are  
expressed by the voice in the spoken  
language.

3 Which in the order of nature and time  
comes first orthoepy or orthography  
Ans: orthoepy, as the spoken language  
must exist before a written

4<sup>th</sup> What is the end aimed at by orthography  
in the early stages of a language? Ans:  
The end aimed at is by orthography to  
represent to the eye in visible marks what  
orthoepy has already represented to the ear  
in audible sounds.

5<sup>th</sup> In the later stages of the language  
What is the influence of orthography? Ans:  
It ~~for~~ forms the orthoepy by bringing  
out the sounds of the letters which were once only  
slight or modified the letters of the alphabet  
in their original and legitimate use are  
the elements of the written language.

employed to express the elements of the spoken language  
Every element of sound should have its own  
sign or letter

A sign or letter appropriated to one element of sound should never be employed to represent another

Phonetic elements resembling each other should be represented by characters resembling each other thus *b* and *p* are sounded nearly alike and are represented by letters nearly alike Phonetic elements differing from each other should be represented by letters differing from each other thus the sounds of *g* & *đ* and ~~đ~~ differ markedly from each other and the letters also differ markedly in form



Sandwich 10<sup>th</sup> October 1863

Having been subpoenaed on a case being  
 an interpleader suit between Moynahan and  
 Miss Macmillan, the following interesting  
 information was brought out by the trial  
 of the Crown on the 1<sup>st</sup> of Feb 1856. Sold  
 the goods and chattels of William Baby  
 who was then Sheriff to Dennis Moynahan  
 and made out a bill of the goods to  
 Moynahan. Miss Macmillan having obtained  
 judgement against Baby seized those  
 same goods, Moynahan having claimed them  
 when the Sheriff served. The following is what  
 the Judge said in the matter  
 The Crown having stated that he sold  
 the goods under a writ and also that  
 he made a bill of the goods to Moynahan  
 had given evidence of two documents  
 neither of which being produced in  
 court there was no case to go to  
 a jury with, consequently Mr Moynahan  
 was nonsuited.

The Judge also gave in <sup>as</sup> his opinion  
 that come out by the analogy of  
 real estate that if a person is in  
 possession of chattels for a long time  
 then the Statute of Limitation may  
 give them that they are older than

had Baby's goods might have fully <sup>15</sup> become his by length of possession, but it would be doubtful whether Macmillan's suit of £1,500 against goods might not be in spite of Moynihan's ownership.

Another case was tried Rankin versus Matheson where the ~~law~~ law enunciates that an accommodation note when the party drawing, recused all the benefit the indorsees receiving from merely as sureties, so that each party to the note would have to bear an equal share provided the original note was not able to pay.

Nov 24<sup>th</sup> 1863

I read to day a most disgraceful case  
 of a Court Martial in the Cossackian  
 Dragoons while stationed at a place called  
 Mhow in India where a Captain Small  
 who was Paymaster was cashiered by a Court  
 Martial presided over by a Colonel Payne  
 at the prosecution of a Colonel Brandy  
 Brandy was not only prosecuting Wilson but  
 he actually placed under arrest several of Capt  
 Small's witnesses in order that they should be  
 able to appear before the Court Martial without  
 delay once as they <sup>were</sup> then to be allowed  
 Small was found guilty of insubordination  
 and cashiered although long before he had  
 written or said against Colonel Brandy  
 was true. The Duke of Cambridge commanded  
 all the parties of the Court Martial but  
 strange to say does not let aside the  
 unjust sentence of the Court Martial. Dr. Small  
 the Judge Advocate whom the papers have  
 submitted at first decided that the sentence  
 was right but afterwards decided that  
 it was all wrong upon his having obtained  
 additional evidence from India and  
 notwithstanding he is declared innocent  
 the Bar Office denies prosecuting him  
 again

A Sergeant Lilly who was a witness in the <sup>17</sup> case was placed under arrest and kept confined in close confinement for forty days without his room until he died his wife was also confined with him in the same room and a duty placed on her a Sergeant's wife had given them in a bunch of flowers in their solitude for so doing a Sentry was placed outside of the door the Sergeant and his wife had both the diarrhea and him they were obliged to attend to the wants of nature in his presence at more disgraceful spectacles was never heard of and the colonel bravely is still retained in the service

Wits of the arguments  
made before the Police Magistrate. In  
view of the Industrial Case of Brown  
uttering forged paper in Cleveland on which  
he has been found guilty on several counts  
in the Industrial. 3rd Sept 1864

Mr Brown for the prosecution first  
spoke first.

He attended to the crime committee  
and the grand jury.

The crime charged is the utterance of  
forged papers.

Old counterfeiter always passes off a  
new piece.

What he understands by forged paper  
is that the paper is worth more than  
the price of the paper.

If it is in the circulation and used  
as a circulating medium.

Immature nature of the tampering with the  
triumbler.

For the defense.

Mr Parkus, stated that there was  
no statute constituting the crime of when  
a man is forging.

Forgery was then a crime at common  
law. In old times in England

19  
Persons who merely charged with cheating  
The paper was neither a bill or promissory  
note or issued under the authority of  
any act of Congress. The Secretary of  
Treasury has issued the trash Broadcast

To the Editor of the Globe

Sir

You well-meaning Quakers on the  
 piracy committee <sup>amongst Slave-boats</sup> on the Island <sup>in course of the 22 months</sup> and Phil. Parsons have been well used  
 by all on this frontier who value the  
 blessing of living in peace and unity  
 with their neighbours. In writing up your  
 article you use the following words: "It is  
 "most annoying that the two or three  
 "taken at Sandwick were though a blunder  
 "allowed to get away again and we trust  
 "to hear of their capture and of the delivery  
 "of them to justice as well. By long  
 "consideration of duty and public interest  
 "we are bound to see ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> there  
 "is no failure of justice through lack  
 "of effort on our part". There was  
 no blunder in the matter Mr. Morin  
 the Surveyor of Customs put two of  
 them into the hands of the constable  
 on suspicion of something being wrong  
 and in - as I understand it - landing  
 goods on the Sandwick Wharf without  
~~reporting~~ <sup>After suspension of</sup> first having ~~entered~~ <sup>been</sup> ~~passed~~ <sup>through</sup> the  
 when the constable got to the door of the  
 gaol with the two parties that had been  
 put in his charge by Morin he was

21

met by Mr Charles Baley Clerk of the Peace  
and Mayor of Sandwich and Thomas Miller  
a JP of the County of Essex and ordered  
to release the parties because he had no  
warrant for their arrest, although they  
were found in possession of the furniture of the steam  
boat on the dock and smashing and breaking  
the same right in open daylight, the act  
of which the boat was clearly an act of  
stealing from an Armenian steamer lying  
at the Sandwich dock. Yet these worthless  
Magistrates who are so solicitous for  
every thing being done in order clearly  
violated the law themselves. We told the constable  
the constable to keep them in his charge until  
the owner of the goods arrived to make  
the proper information. Yet Mr Thomas  
Mr Lee who holds the honorable office of a  
JP of this County loudly boasts in Boston  
that he soon had the constable liberate them  
had the culprits been two colored men  
who intended to steal in their neighbors  
potato patch we have no doubt in  
themselves Mr Lee would have been the last  
man to have interfered in their behalf but  
because the culprits are the Southern negroes they  
must be liberated and水上 what they  
are a country cursed with such magistrates as



In the Dolem his friend Mr. Allen Prince  
and there is still another instance of Mr.  
McKee and Mr. Woodbridge, after remonstrating  
to file the Magistrate a ~~colored~~ <sup>black</sup> ~~man~~ <sup>person</sup> by  
the name of Stul, <sup>who appears to be the appellator for colored</sup> ~~black~~ <sup>man</sup> Mr. Clinton  
from New South

Residence on the River about a mile below  
Windham, had a few pigeons which annoyed  
his neighbor Martin an honest old dutch  
who owns the next farm to Stul's residence  
the pigeons eat up all his chicken feed daily  
until it became unbearable when he took his  
gun and shot a few of them Stul became so  
enraged that he and his two nephews ~~entered~~  
went on Martin's premises and committed  
an assault on Martin and his son Catty  
Martin head so that it bled profusely  
Martin tried to defend himself but being an  
old man he was overpowered and beaten by  
the desperados, but nevertheless for lifting up  
a stick and trying to defend himself he  
was brought before Woodbridge and Mr. Kee  
and fined although scarcely a trifling sum  
was given against him, but to oblige  
the ~~black~~ colored colored stick and his colored  
Mr. Allen Prince the old honest dutch  
was fined against law justice and  
common sense. Such is ~~the~~ the way justice  
is administered by this crew of ~~auditors~~

Magistrates and the Government hope  
at these to deter them from the  
offices they have so long been allowed  
to disgrace with impunity.

Human Justice  
Day  
Justice



A Few Notes for a Short  
Speech to be delivered at the Re Union  
on Sunday Morn the 9th in 1863

Ladies and Gentlemen according  
to the programme this town to  
appear the Gentlemen have thought  
fit to keep their hands around  
in the chair nor I suppose from  
any particular fitness he has for  
the office but rather - for as you  
are well aware he occupies with  
Minnesota, a Rush from Minnesota  
than from the State being the chief  
figure in such a turbulent assembly  
as now appears before him.  
I dare say the Gentlemen speakers  
that have a pretty thorough acquaint-  
ance all parts and whatever  
O. Loutz in the town of Mendota  
and would be much inclined  
to enforce order and discipline  
in the meeting <sup>by having some order now</sup> but then  
there would be a little regularity  
there is and on this on the  
programme which I did not  
exactly agree to but that is  
a speech the Chapman no longer  
to deliver as a speech and one

Very few so much care is placed on  
the program there is in in the  
private, one speech is easily made  
by some people, but I can assure  
you it is no easy task for me when  
I never am in the habit of shaking any  
responsibility, this may be placed on  
my shoulders of same at all able  
to carry on our I shall therefore give  
a few remarks this evening in connection  
with Muhamed's Institute and the  
mosque in South they are intended  
to be, you are aware that at the  
time such institutions as this were  
began, the established <sup>the rule was a</sup> ~~popu~~ <sup>by the usage of</sup> favorite saying in the hands both  
religion clung to Coratz, that a little  
learning was a dangerous thing and  
that it would breed discontent trouble  
and not if the town a Muhamedan  
or does of South were in any way  
educated or is true that a little learning  
is a bad thing hear it is also as  
true that not learning at all is  
a worse thing and as are written  
of the good effects which have flowed  
from the establishing of Libraries  
Lectures Muhamed's Institute and such

in England and Scotland we have  
 seen happen in a great measure  
 all these turbulent riots and  
 upheavals of the lower orders of Society  
 we have also seen in England  
 and Scotland especially a thorough  
 good will and kindly establishment  
 between all classes of Society many  
 of England's most illustrious  
 Statesmen now vie with each  
 other in their efforts to promote  
 such institutions as these and  
 the reason is very obvious that the  
~~upper & middle~~ middle & lower  
 institutions have been established  
 a powerful moral force in the  
 community and Statesmen of every  
 grade of opinion now find it necessary  
 to cultivate a kindly sympathy with  
 the mechanical & operative classes &  
 society & mankind about the  
 year eighteen hundred and fifty nine  
 or sixty during the parliamentary  
 session while all the leading  
 Statesmen of continental Europe were  
 busy plotting and planning and  
 waging protocol and despatching  
 war and all its unimportant evils

29

The Prime Minister of England was  
down at Luds descoursing ~~to~~<sup>of</sup> the  
Puritan's Sabbath here on the plain  
and advantage derivable from the studies  
of Sciences, Literature and the arts  
I say them my friends that it is  
not too much ~~to~~ presume that  
they present good understanding between  
the morning and the noon in this  
dear old land from which the  
most of us here is in a great  
measure attributable to Puritan  
Institution like this which have  
diffused a healthy literature throughout  
the community. Indeed this almost  
benign and Christian <sup>especially</sup> spirit has been  
manifested by the Cotton Operators in  
their deep distress caused by the stoppage  
of the cotton supply here but now by  
such a spirit had they not been  
thoroughly acquainted with all the  
difficulties of the situation,

The Staff establishment of each  
structure has and the spread of anti-slavery  
ideas the cause of <sup>the value of</sup> prosperity

## Address on Capital Punishment

grow on what is termed the affirmation  
that this is the capital punishment  
ought to be abolished.

The Criminal Codes of almost all civilized  
countries have within the last fifty years  
undergone a very great change previous  
to the present century very enactment made  
for the punishment of crime almost entirely  
on the face of the world excepting certain  
new statutory punishment, prime the  
extraordinary penalties attached to some crimes  
as for instance the penalties of death attached  
to many felony and many other crimes which  
have now ~~been attached~~ to them as penalties a  
few months ago last. But thank a kind  
providence as the toke of time turned round  
it almost abolition a Ruler and more  
however spirit charactized the legislation  
of our country and the death penalty  
was wiped out of the Statute book.

~~and~~ <sup>on more than upon any other</sup> but as a <sup>penalty</sup> ~~penalty~~ of crimes  
and is now only retained in the cases of ~~but~~ <sup>any</sup> ~~any~~ <sup>upon</sup>  
high <sup>upon</sup> ~~upon~~ murder. What has been the consequence  
with this has crime increased, not by no  
means but crime has been reduced

fifty percent more certain and consequently  
the punishment of crime under more easy  
of attainment.

~~abolition of what~~  
~~is now~~ ~~penalty~~

In discussing this question I propose to show

- 1<sup>st</sup> That by the retention of the death penalty on our Statute book the crime of Murder and Manslaughter often go unpunished
- 2<sup>nd</sup> That it is inconsistent with all our notions of Christian Philanthropy as a civilized country and in now way tends to the ending of the crime of Murder
- 3<sup>rd</sup> That the punishment of death being commutable the chances are that the innocent sometimes get hung with the guilty

First then by the retention of the death penalty on our Statute book the crime of Murder & often go unpunished this subject has for many years engaged the attention of Philanthropic Statesmen Judges and Jurists, almost every year a motion is brought up in the ~~British~~ British House of Commons for the abolition of the death penalty and one of the principle reasons given is the extreme uncertainty of juries to verdict that whenever there is the slightest doubt hanging over the matter the juries give the presumption the benefit of it and even in the face of the clearest evidence a verdict of Not guilty has been returned just because some mitigation circumstance in the criminal conduct made the jury reluctant to subject

to the gravity of death. It is very  
 true that the statistics on this matter  
 has been very inaccurately kept so that  
 such as we have prove this but of  
 my address to a demonstration that  
 of 100 cases tried in 1832 for capital offenses  
 only 32 conviction were made and only  
 about 16 executed in offenses where  
 capital punishment were not made  
 78 <sup>conviction</sup> in every 100 were made the chances  
 of escape in the case of murder  
 were ~~from~~ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  times greater than in  
 any other offense not punishable with  
 death carefully prepared tables showed  
 that for 10 years previous to 1832 the  
 chances of escape for all offenses were ~~one~~  
 in 40 while in the case of murder  
 they amounted to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to one from these  
 figures it would be seen that the man  
 had from 3 to 4 times a greater chance  
 of escape than his less guilty brother  
 the thief when again we see the perplexity  
 of many of the judges of Newland in  
 administering the law when we see  
 men juries in our own country  
 often returning verdicts of not guilty  
 and the verdict light on the case  
 because they were afraid to subject the

burial to the gallows it has also become a question of great doubt in many countries in England whether a female who commits the crime of murder can be ~~convicted~~ <sup>hanged</sup>. Some of the most notorious husband poisoners and children poisoners and child murderers have been allowed to go free and even many of them after they had been convicted have been spared because of the public sympathy in behalf of a fellow creature. The case of a Mrs Chesman who poisoned two children in 1847 Professor Taylor a chemist said there was no sufficient arsenic found in the stomachs of the children because death she was acquitted although it afterwards came to light that she had had the arsenic in a hollow tree and went and got it and poisoned her husband with it in 1848 during the interval of her poisoning she had profited by the first trial, and administered the poison to her husband in smaller doses, and was subsequently acquitted a second time and <sup>it</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>strange</sup> to say that between the trials a woman went and consulted Mrs Chesman as to how she should administer poison in order to avoid detection <sup>and</sup> to commit murder, but she was tried and found guilty.

Is the Editor of the *Essay Read*

in

It is perhaps one of the most  
difficult ~~problems~~ <sup>questions</sup> we present  
day to know what to do with  
the poor of our cities and towns.  
When to worthy apply the hand of  
charity and when to stop and  
whether that charity should be applied  
through the our merciful authors  
or through hands of a local agency  
one of the Society.

To the Editor of the Bay Record 35  
Sir

In my short note community  
on the account of the Baytry printing  
in All Saints church has had the  
desire of buying Mr Irwin  
out of his own signature, and  
I find that it only requires Mr Irwin's  
signature attached to any modulation  
~~to carry with its own legislation~~  
~~in some shape, to take away from it~~  
any influence it otherwise might have  
His letter in your last issue is  
very suggestive and I am therefore tempted  
to offer a few remarks in reply.  
He begins by stating what is ~~not~~ true  
and continues on to the end displaying  
an amount ignorant impudent egotism  
and self-conceit rarely seen in so short  
a document. He says you made  
a typographical error which is ~~not~~ true  
as he wrote the ~~to~~ sentence ante communem  
litteris crudis precisely as it was in  
the Baytry article with the exception  
of the beginning and etc. He then asserts  
he in a few haphazard sentences of  
ignorance of "ante communem litteris"  
a sentence that never occurred in  
his first epistle and of the correction

had not been suggested to him by a  
 wiser head than himself he would  
 have <sup>too</sup> remained ignorant of the differ-  
 ention "Yrite" and "Anti" and be  
~~thus ignorant of a thing that~~  
~~he ~~should~~ be~~  
~~know half as much~~  
~~but in despite~~ a little further  
 on in his communication he appears  
 to make Christians and Anti  
 Communists know words ~~as~~  
 synonymous terms. I would  
 strongly recommend ~~to~~ the Grammer  
 School trustees to discharge Mr  
 Mr. Lewis and employ Mr. Lewis  
 in his place he is so thoroughly  
 familiar in his ideas on topics  
 and I think Mr. Lewis could  
 not do better than employ him as  
 Clerk & lead the Anti-Commun-  
 istic <sup>cause</sup> he is much ad-  
 versed in more offensive  
 terms than he did begin, that  
~~he keeps~~ sentiments against the  
 liturgy were "believed forth" in the  
 Presbyterian church. This I view  
 only characteristic as an unmitigated  
 falsehood and that at the time  
 he purposed the article he  
 knew he was stating what was

not true and I defy him or any  
other person within or without the  
Town of Windsor to reproduce one  
sentence uttered by the present  
representative of the Presbyterian pulpit  
disrespectful to the ~~late~~ <sup>an</sup> literary  
of the Church of England could be  
made to wonder he thinks he has  
made a point in being able to turn the  
language I applied <sup>themselves</sup> against  
the pastor of the Presbyterian church  
a puttermen who has never harmed him  
in word or deed and who has on  
all occasions behaved toward him  
in a most dissentient and <sup>maliciously</sup>  
way What would the members of  
the church of England think were I  
to make such a foul <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>unjust</sup>  
to the church especially were I  
giving an account of a meeting  
<sup>my</sup> <sup>the</sup> pastor before <sup>you</sup> <sup>you</sup> <sup>you</sup> <sup>you</sup> <sup>you</sup>  
wherein I had moved a resolution  
raising the pastors salary £200. &  
motion to say that the membership  
of the Presbyterian church together  
with their pastor would be held  
and rightly so - responsible for  
the members of the church of England  
and

and I think that some expression  
of opinion ought come from that  
quarter disabusing the numerous  
enthusiasts of what appears to  
be a leading man in the ministry  
that Christianity is a word  
utterly out of place in the mouth  
of a man who speaks about  
his "heart expanding with adoration  
in the doctrines of a church" I  
had no idea that Unitarianism had  
taken such a strong hold ~~as~~ on  
the mind of Mr. Irwin as it does  
I have done judging from his language  
and intemperate spirit. Well I  
have read before now of pulpitmen  
who were disappoointed in Pictorial  
life returning to a concert for  
the rest of their days. And I  
should not be surprised to hear  
of our friend following a similar  
course. he is travelled fast  
that road long. But taking aside  
Mr. Irwin seems always been born  
under a malignant star. nothing  
that he takes a hold of of a public  
nature but what suffers from  
his blighting influence. So or simple

99

politics that wages in he ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> the deepest  
his constituents & such an extremer that he  
is utterly despised by <sup>heavily</sup> all the white men  
in his ward. As in "parliamentary Politics"  
he goes into it <sup>or</sup> ~~or~~ <sup>but</sup> ~~but~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~as~~ a  
leading man attends, several meetings  
but as Secretary & some of them and  
as <sup>knows</sup> he possesses heavily of their secrets  
he uses his office as a Committee man  
and his own body and bones ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~man~~  
the opponent a most despicable prude  
for any man having a spark of respect  
for himself. And finally if he wages  
in religion, he finds it necessary to denounce  
all who do not agree with him

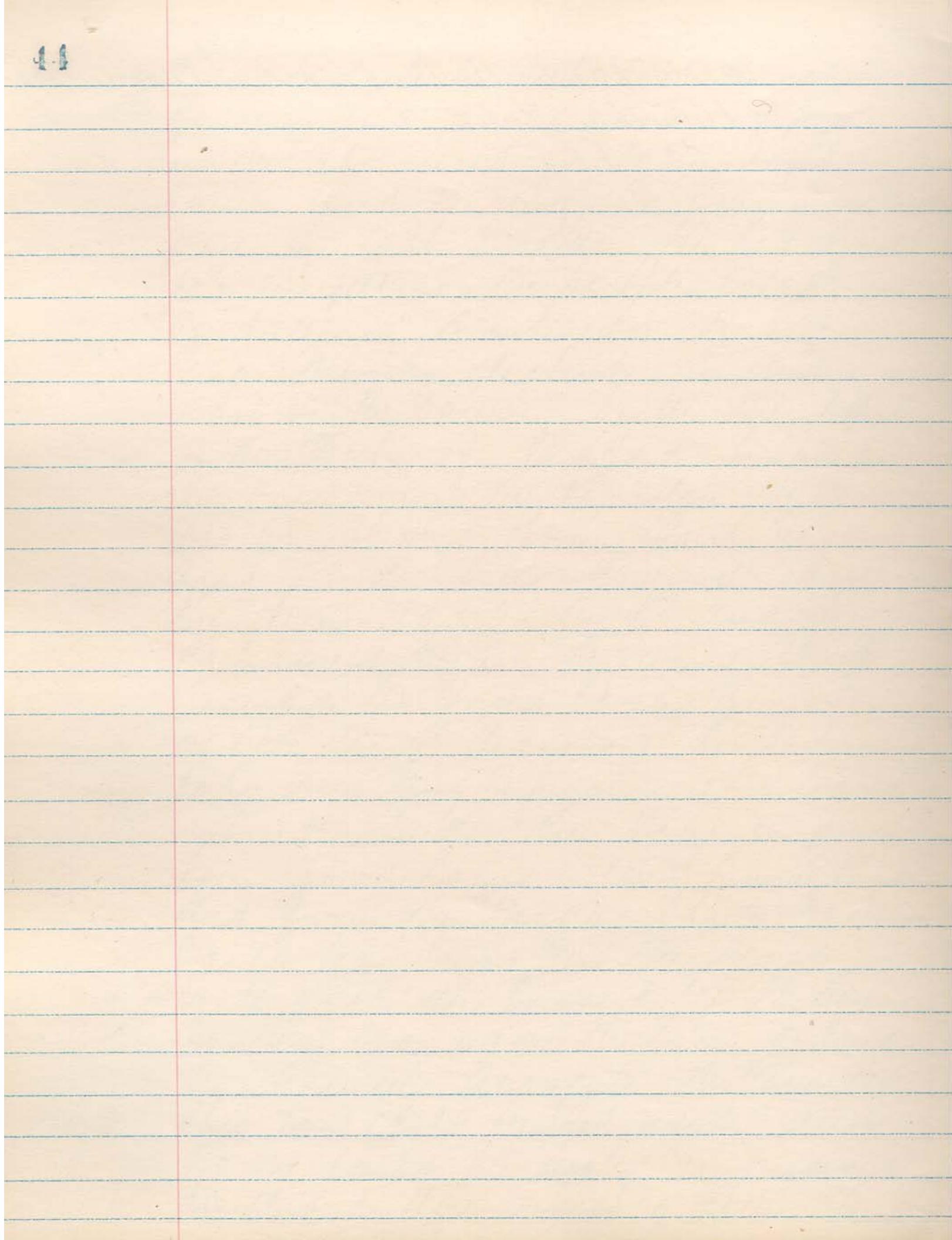
Lecture by Henry Brumpton  
Cromwell delivered in the Young Men's  
Hall Oxford 1<sup>st</sup> March 1868

It was my pleasure this evening when  
the great English Reformer Henry Brumpton  
lectured on Cromwell he commenced by telling  
that he was going to attempt to tell us the  
story of a great life one that had occupied  
as mean place in the history of our  
Anglo-Saxon race shortly sketching with  
as masters hand the evolution caused  
by Cromwell he also gave us an idea  
of the power of the Crown and the  
power of the people how he had  
partly brought in <sup>many good</sup> institution with  
us from the Woods of Saxon and  
the Romans added a little Roman  
Law as well as the ancient old  
or British added his stubborn  
determination of while Cromwell  
was born of very respectable parents  
in Huntingdonshire his mother was  
a Stewart lady & have been some  
relative of that nefarious race when  
the lecturer died early Cromwell  
was called upon to assume the duties  
of chief of the family his father  
having died and on him

devolved the duties of looking after the farm when he was about 19 years of age he started on the stage coach for London and that extraordinary man the coachman in whom resided all the old stories and lore of the whole road through which he daily passed the lecturer here admirably described the the happy rows the leaping fards and the landscapes of happy England and when he went up to London dashing along some of the principal thuds and alighted at the stage office and these unfortunate fellows the drivers wanted carry his bundle but when thanked them he would carry it himself and he was going on his way to a Mr Bouchier who had a beautiful estate in Essex but had also a nice country seat residence near Hyde Park Mr Bouchier had a lovely daughter which the young rogue he said wanted to make love to and which he succeeded in marrying his disruption of the countship was very fantastically put indeed he took his wife home to his mother's house and they agreed admirably together

Then he entirely betook himself to  
farming and would kill up pigs  
in the woods and go to the neighbouring  
town and exchange on fair day the  
pork of hogs. Then he had a great  
job in getting the people into the idea  
of draining Buntingdon Leas a  
large marshy district in that  
part of the country. With the help  
of the Duke of Bedford he succeeded  
in overthrowing the opposition of Neatons  
who were always opposing such measures  
and for the Leas drained about  
this time Charles the 1<sup>st</sup> and his  
Parliament began to quarrel. Charles  
resisted the forced loans from the  
people and dissolved his parliament  
who were very refractory and would  
not agree with the King in giving  
him forced loans and here he stuck  
him from the Magna Charta no King  
could levy taxes on the people  
without the consent of the common  
no King was above the law or could  
by himself abrogate the law no  
law taxes could be set aside and  
no one could be legally imprisoned  
without due process of law the

whole power of King and Ministers <sup>43</sup> can  
admirably stated





Address to the Young Men's  
Christian Association of Wards  
delivered 27 July 1868

Dear Friends We are out this evening  
in our own rooms under our own  
auspices as a Society and for the  
first time - it may be said - distinctly  
appearing before the community of Wards  
as a candidate for popular favour  
We believe we have a Mission to  
perform which at present the  
Christian Church does not, or cannot  
undertake. And if we will be our duty  
this evening I shall begin you as  
well as I can our reasons for the  
establishment of such a Society as  
this. And why we think it is better  
calculated to do good than any  
other organisation Iohuting the assistance  
of Young Men, a little over twenty  
years ago in Great Britain it was  
found just as it has been found  
amongst ourselves that Young  
Men were not taking their place  
in the work of the Christian  
Church than their intelligence than  
energy and strength enabled them  
to do and that something less

47

radically wrong in the constitution  
of the Church in leaving out of its  
organisation such a large body of  
the community upon whom there  
was so much hope as the young  
men. In 1844 a Society was established  
both in Glasgow and in London  
called the Young Men's Christian  
Associations with its history from  
that time to the present. I am not  
familiar suffice it to say that  
these associations have been established  
in all parts of the United Kingdom  
and the United States and Canada.  
The total membership of this great  
body is now something like  
100,000 young men and they are  
doing a great work in some  
of the cities of the United  
States and Canada.

The first object that was aimed  
at was the attempt to make <sup>the</sup> Association  
as attractive as possible so that  
the young men might have both  
pleasure and profit in using  
themselves. The Young Men's  
Christian Association in London  
in addition to its other agency

Established a Lectureship or rather  
a course of Lectures on various  
Subjects by the most eminent  
men of Great Britain loco  
the power of England did not  
think it beneath him to give  
a Lecture to the young men  
Lord John Russell in his own as  
Lord or Earl Russell, lectured to  
them and all these lectures  
which were delivered during the  
winter season were published in  
a book each year so that now  
they compose a usual very fine  
volume of Lectures on a great  
variety of Subjects pertaining  
to theology and Country. Knowledge  
is now nearer home we have  
the Lyceum in Montreal and  
Toronto engaged in the good work  
of disseminating religious truth  
by means of prayer meetings  
lectures and essays. On various  
Subjects can be had and when  
people can enjoy themselves in  
reading the various periodicals  
of the day and in usage of  
these Bible classes have been

established. One in Montreal is taught  
by no less a person than Principal  
Dawson of McGill College.

At no time in the world's history  
has the church been putting forth  
more effort than at present. Every  
available field of mission work is  
being established and occupied and  
every kind of effort of systematic  
perseverance is being tried. The  
missionaries of the various  
churches are filling up here than  
is the class of the community  
that style stands out in large  
numbers ~~as~~ from this all embracing  
influence and that is our young  
men. Old men and ladies are  
doing almost the entire work of  
the church. Suppose we look at the  
Protestant church in Wurzen  
by whom is the work done then  
do we find our prayer meetings  
~~as~~ our Sabbath schools filled  
with young men & for my  
part would gladly be a subordinate  
member of the church to which  
I belong if I could be an  
active one taking hold of the

Sabbath School work just  
see what a field it holds over  
to them, in taking hold of the  
young mind and training it  
up in wisdom ways and  
well certif. that no young  
man can prosper in Sabbath  
School without having his own  
mind enlarged and stored  
with that kind of knowledge  
which will be found very useful  
to him in all ranks and conditions  
of life. No man can read  
the New Testament without a  
marked improvement in his own  
mind without having his  
sympathies quickened and all  
those good influences of affection  
and love for our fellow man  
greatly enlarged.

But why ask the young men  
more than any other class?  
there are old men hardened in  
sin. that needs is more than  
young men too live! but young  
men are the hope of  
the nation on whom the  
government of this common

will depend at no great distant  
day and is it not worth contending  
for that this Dominion shall be  
established in Righteousness. In  
Righteousness is truth a nation  
but sin is a upward way people

We therefore bid the young men  
because as the apostle John says  
they are strong you have  
no failures on your shoulders to  
support the cross of the world  
set lightly upon you and you  
have just the lustre as of an  
diamond and rayage in the good  
work of the Christian church

You young men are citizens of a  
free <sup>country</sup> a branch of the great Empire  
which <sup>has</sup> done more for the establishment  
of civil and religious liberty than  
any other government on the face  
of the earth. We have a glorious  
historic past and it is for the  
young men of the present day  
to transmit this past history  
with undimmed lustre of the  
future which shall make that  
flag that has braved a thousand  
years the battle and the sun

a greater number of Christian  
liberty to the world <sup>in my future</sup> have been  
it has been in the past  
our association will surely be  
a real boon to the church if we  
can be the instrument in the  
hand of God of banishing the terrors  
& misery of the youth of our town  
into the Christian world if we  
could make them the news  
and news on which the church  
looks see how she would expand  
forward with redoubled vigor  
see how our friends in  
Reyns and Mr. Johnson would  
have their tasks lightened the  
whole matter devolving on them  
would be a supply & publication for  
the Sabbath day

There are a number of ranks of  
young men especially deserving  
our attention. There is for  
instance the young man who  
is continually to be found during  
his spare hours about the  
bar room of a saloon with regard  
to some game or some conversation  
unfit to be repeated here. Stealing

his brains in rotations of <sup>52</sup> sugar  
and night going to bed in a state  
of inebriation & such we do not  
expect ~~the~~ of much benefit but  
we wrote such to me with us and  
we will try and find you pleasure  
infinitely more real and more easy  
in ascendance with right and  
common sense ~~than~~ to say nothing  
of its eternal interests to the young  
men who this spend their time  
do you think you were sent into  
the world to with no higher aim  
than that is the real end of  
your being fulfilled in this line  
~~of duty~~ without your own conscience  
will answer not

Another class of young men are  
of a skeptical turn of mind have  
strange notions about religion are  
very fond of reading such books  
as Pinians life of Jesus and  
Colussos book on the prelatum  
such young I would say we  
would like have you with  
us your minds are vigorous  
and vigorous you are not the  
first that have had doubt but

but I would also say that can  
be nor the first that have had  
these doubts solved and afterwards  
have become real ornaments to  
society and light to the Christian  
church your skepticism may begin  
from your mothers love of truth  
true of independence age and  
love of singularity may even have  
something to do with it com-  
ing and we will try and do  
the good we trust by care  
or anything like whining plots  
but by impressing upon all such  
our own thorough conviction  
of the love of the truth and  
a genuine love for our fellowman  
Another class of young men  
who are not infidels who perhaps  
never trouble their heads about  
doubts but who nevertheless  
live by their spirit and conduct  
of you very little about the  
Christian religion who are very  
anxious to have it known that  
they are not in connection  
with any church. that they do  
not pretend to be saints who show

very great contempt for what they  
call Methodism or long fad  
Presbyterianism, yet such young  
men in a quiet hour they well  
have no difficulty in confessing  
to the thorough Christian character  
of many worthy professors of  
religion in regard to all appearance  
saying the the character of such  
good people, to such young men  
I would say come in we expect  
you we need your assistance the  
church needs you all the qual-  
ties that good society gather  
needs your work

The last class of young men I  
would speak of is the young man  
who has been well brought up who  
as far as appearance goes may  
defy the tongue of slander to say  
anything against his character he  
perhaps may attend church part of  
the day because it is one of the  
fashions of the day he is a young  
man that is well acquainted  
with the literature of the day he  
can discuss with profusion the  
latest novel from the pen

of Dickens or Bulwer and  
 he enabled give you with great  
 ease the thread of the whole  
 narrative, in fact delights in what  
 he considers a refined taste & in  
 all such kinds of literature.  
 May say further of this young  
 man that he may be never heard  
 uttering an unkind word in his  
 life & is capable of very warm  
 attachments and loyal friendships  
 his aspect in his family & man his  
 parents may even amount to the  
 highest eloquence that he knows. As  
 the phrase goes he is too good to  
 be looked but alas he is too  
 looked & he good come in with  
 us my friend and we will  
 not consider your engagements  
 you shall enjoy in reality what  
 at present is only fiction & you  
 with the additional advantage of  
 the Christian character you will  
 add lustre to your good name  
 But I think I have all these  
 classes of young men but if  
 we were in with you  
 our liberties would be curtailed

57

Our measurements we would have  
None the world with all their  
wonder. we would have to  
late, were less then a greater  
mistake. The great world of  
Nature is Gods world to make  
it as much as he made the  
body of Religion and as it  
is beautifully said by an  
Anonymous writer ( his (Gods)  
hand has piled its mighty mountains  
on each other dropped out its  
green valleys poured forth its numerous  
streams hung aloft its drapery of  
clouds clothed it with green columns  
or wreathes with flowers filled its  
air with perfume filled its fields  
with song flooded its human  
depths with the mysterious sea  
Spreading the awful beauty and sky  
overhead with its lustreous sun by  
day its golden moon by night  
preserving all in order and beauty  
as at Creations Dawn  
It is dead to such a world as this  
to be dead to the God who made  
and blend with his glory who created

In by the world of art we  
 we to understand the world of  
 art created by the Master Power  
 of genius which awasheth the ear  
 with sweet Melodies and grand  
 Harmonies or intoneth the  
 eye with those beautiful Pictures  
 that art has produced the world  
 of art may surely be said to  
 be of God as much almost  
 as Nature itself as God gave  
 the genius to do it.

nor is the world of social  
 affections holy sympathies  
 sweet friendships hearty loves  
 the world of our fire sides  
 our rural meetings where then  
 to be found kind looks kind  
 words and tender greetings. It  
 was the social world that our  
 Saviour lived in blessing it  
 with his life and presence  
 whether he lived in his own home  
 at Nazareth or journeyed with  
 his Rurfolk to Jerusalem or  
 was a guest at the many  
 supper at home of Galilee  
 or with Martha Mary and

Lazarus at Bethany such a 59  
world as that is for the world  
that you are to late.

The world that you are to late  
contains in it no amusement  
no work no enjoyment apparent  
or derived of God in whatever  
is of God may be known and  
enjoyed ~~by~~ <sup>in</sup> him. It is not  
therefore the ~~beautiful~~ beauty of the  
eye but its lusts and evil desires  
that we are to late it is not  
the enjoyment of life but its  
pride and folly. It is not  
eating and drinking but gluttony  
and drunkenness it is not  
amusement but amusement that  
fills the heart to the exclusion  
of the Supreme love of God or the  
neglect of the duties of life it  
is not buying & selling planting  
or building for every human  
power or faculty in anything  
else which God has created or  
ordained but it is the pursuit  
or abuse of any or all of these  
faculties and using them in  
such a way as to be inconsistent

with the purpose of God  
in giving them  
on the question of amusements  
I may have time duty at some  
future day but we shall leave  
here in Abyssinia in the meantime

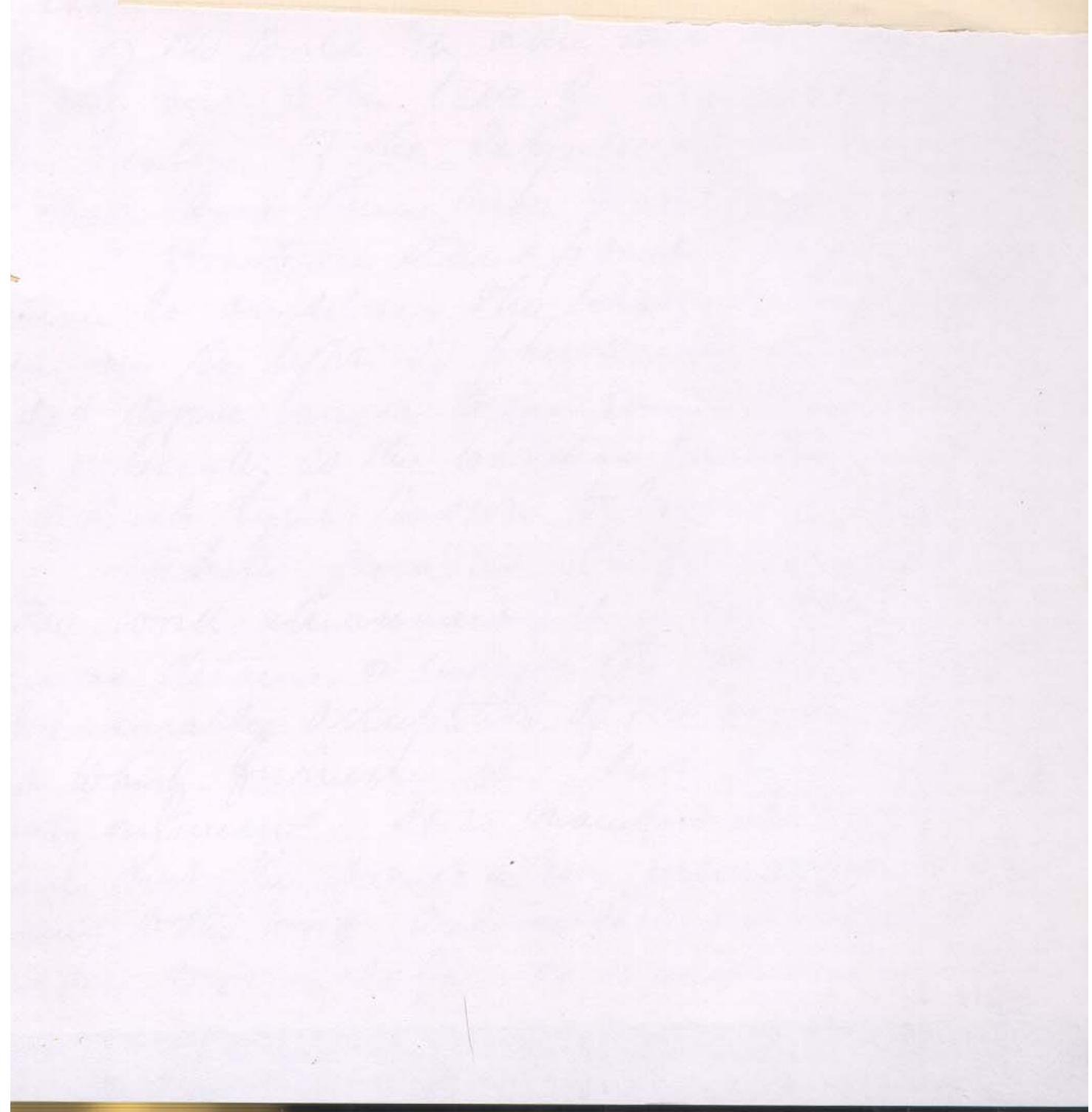
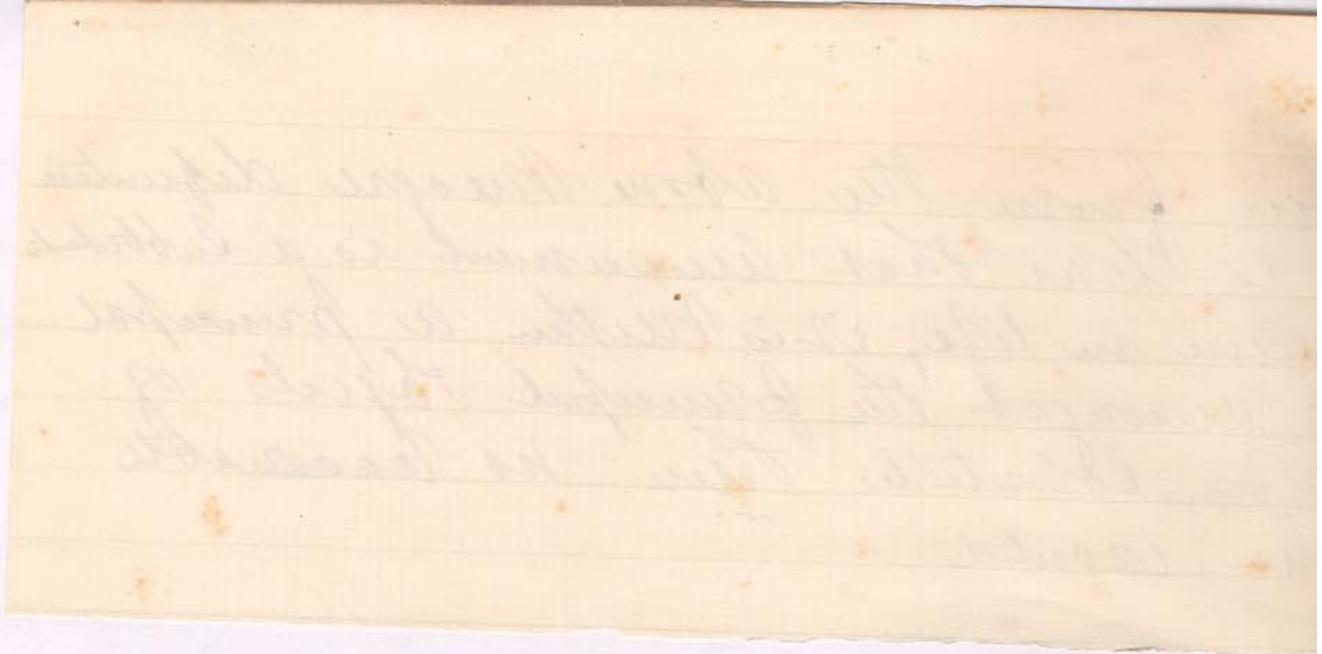
The Question of Amusement is one of the  
most ~~important~~ <sup>pressing</sup> of any of the <sup>the many</sup> Subjects that  
at present occupy the Church and the world  
grave Synods and solemn Councils have  
considered the Matter and passed Resolutions  
and have framed Codes for the guidance  
of their Members, and yet the devotion  
of Amusement is on apace mounting  
new Modes and Methods in the occupation  
of the leisure time of its votaries until  
the Laity, Parishes, Families and Church  
Counts standing <sup>at the</sup> on edge  
Whil of fashion and amusement  
wondering when this is all to end and  
whether the poor Sensus concerns of  
life will not be all swallowed up  
by the Coster of pleasure. Some of  
the Churches in order to accommodate  
themselves to this state of affairs  
are thinking how they may arrange  
their service both as a dramatist  
and Operatic effort and also how  
they may please the ~~Religious~~ taste  
of its Members by great improvements  
in the ~~Architectural~~ of their Churches

What the opinion of those churches  
are that have adopted this new method  
of attracting the people within their fold  
I know not; but the thing is certain  
that a vast mass of the population both  
young and old still stand aloof from  
the concerns of religion and even the sober  
pursuits of the world in order that they may  
have full vent & their taste for amusement.

In treating of the subjects of amusement  
we shall view them more from a moral  
than a Christian standpoint. leaving  
however to ourselves the liberty of trying  
them in the light of Christianity, if it is  
indeed proper to do so. Our ~~last~~ argument  
and especially as the Christian character is  
the highest type known to modern civilization.

Webster gives us the following definition  
of the word amusement "it is that which  
"annoys, detains or engages the mind, pastime,  
"a pleasurable occupation of the senses or  
"thus which furnishes it, such as dancing  
"spit, or music" It is manifest at the first  
glance that the above is a very circumscribed  
meaning of the word and we shall only confine  
ourselves to it in so far as it answers our purpose.

From from the above Meagre definition  
it is clear that Amusement is a subordinate  
concern in life, it is neither a principal  
nor amongst the principal objects of  
proper Solitude than no reasonable  
man would



63

Sacrifice the greater concerns of life  
& the lesser. And that a man's  
upious and moral condition is  
uncomparable of greater importance  
than his diversion is a statement  
so plain that we hardly need to  
state the proposition. In estimating  
the propensity of a given amusement  
it may be safely laid down that  
none are lawful of which the aggregate  
transgressions are vicious blunders  
nor if its ~~bad~~ effects upon the  
immediate agent are in general morally  
bad nor if it occasions needless  
pain or misery to men or animals  
or occupies much time or attended  
with much expense. Putting them  
strictly these principles let us proceed  
to discuss the tendency of a few  
of the most popular amusements  
of the present day and moment  
among which is ~~dancing~~ Dancing  
as we told by some of the ancient  
historians both sacred and profane  
that Dancing was one of the  
greatest accomplishments of man  
and in many instances formed  
one of his upious acts ~~as the man~~

like Jewish and Saxon worship  
 Moses and Joshua danced to  
 their Song of triumph when they  
 passed the Red sea and David  
 danced before the ark when he  
 brought it back from the land  
 of the <sup>the</sup> Philistines. The Greeks danced  
 at their shrines often in the public  
 places and in our own time  
 we find some among the aborigines  
 of this country the religious and  
 war dances indulged in. Diving  
 may be defined to be the motion  
 of rotation or the movement of  
 the lower limbs of the body in  
 union with some sort of upward  
 gaiting either caused by external  
 music or the upwards motion  
 of the pulsms our mind. It  
 has been stated with what degree  
 of credibility I am unable to say  
 that the early Christians danced  
 at their meetings for joy. In the  
 modern society dancing takes the  
 form of the private party or the  
 public ball and is enjoyed  
 in by a very large extent of  
 our population. And with the

65

exception of one but as far as we know  
it has been discontinued as a religious  
rite under the Christian system. From  
the foregoing sketch it will thus be seen  
that the art of dancing is nearly as old  
as the race. In discussing Baney  
in company with the principals already  
laid down it is manifest that we  
cannot give our consent to the public  
balls as at present conducted without  
lecturing. One of the greatest evils of  
modern society that dancing in itself  
is bad we cannot admit we believe  
that if our young folks were to spend  
a couple of hours any night in dancing  
that no possible bad effect could  
be derived from it when the contrary  
a peaceful meeting, <sup>and expense</sup> no body  
might be obtained and the physical  
man strengthened and exhilarated.  
But suppose this were indulged in  
very night for two hours then we  
say it would take too much time  
and expense nor be done. But  
the public ball is of quite a different  
nature there is just the time and  
trouble and expense of getting it up  
which has fallen upon some one and

how much better the money thus spent might be appropriated than the late hour at which it commands the usual kind of refreshments used namely intoxicating drinks the <sup>aptly</sup> ~~last~~ hour sleep the fatigue and the <sup>aptly</sup> ~~late~~ hour at which it breaks up all making up a draft upon our physical and moral energies that is ~~vitating~~ from its ~~rupture~~ <sup>rupture</sup> of its close and ought to be discontinued by every well known of society and of the place.

\* It will thus be seen that we do not condemn dancing as the expression of mere ~~pleasure~~ <sup>pleasure</sup> the slave as the moral symbol of the lamb on the meadow but when it is carried to the extent of taking up too much time or in the least tends to <sup>the</sup> immorality caused by public balls then we say it is bad and should receive the strenuous opposition of every member of this ~~country~~ <sup>but within our boundaries</sup> & ~~country~~

The next amusement we shall discuss is the Drama or in other words the theater and ~~perhaps~~ <sup>there</sup> it is ~~an~~ <sup>a</sup> subject of ~~considerable~~ <sup>considerable</sup> difficulty on which that is more perplexing from the fact that some of the characters

ask <sup>her</sup> the Young Lady who has been engaged  
for days perhaps weeks in fitting her toilet  
ready for some ball she has it ~~in~~ in progress  
her whole time ~~is~~ <sup>with</sup> everything relating to the  
common affairs of life is in the present ~~hand~~  
banished from her mind and becomes  
a secondary concern, look at the expense of  
clothing her! and then on the morning after

after the talk begin how she feels and if she uses  
only the language of her mind or soul she will tell  
you that it is all Party and Excitation of Spirit and  
so with the young man he will find himself  
much lighter in mind much tried both mentally  
and physically and if honest to you, you will  
experience he will vote all public bills a  
for a cheer and a cheer

67

exhibit the very highest order of intellect  
and dramae from their very nature  
should be seen not read and therefore  
it is said of her deny ourselves the  
privilege of seeing those things we deny  
ourselves one of most interesting and instructive  
amusement of the day. There is no doubt  
that the theater is a very old dating back  
as far as ancient Greek and Rome.  
When the theater was erected with great  
care and skill, of the highest order of  
scenery, were selected to both write and  
act the Greek dramae and soon  
in Christian times up to the time  
of the Reformation persecutors were  
frequently the crucifiers of the religious  
rites or mysteries and they were also  
found not seldom to be the actors.  
In those days when books were all in  
manuscripts and learning rare a good  
deal was taught the common people  
by means of representations on the stage  
and in the ancient theaters down  
to the year 1661 a lady never appeared  
in any character on the stage all the  
female characters were taken by young  
men and boys and it is said that  
in some instances they had

They had arrived at near perfec<sup>on</sup>  
 in their acting. ~~in some respects~~ It  
 would therefore seem that even in those  
 days it was thought inconsistent  
 with female character to appear on  
 the stage ~~and it was therefore~~ but  
 modern <sup>beautiful</sup> friends will therefore be astonished  
 to find that ~~England~~ the plays of  
 England's greatest dramatist were  
 produced on the stage without the  
 assistance of the ladies as actors  
 and it was only reserved for the  
 voluptuous Court and <sup>and</sup> ~~ladies~~ of Charles  
III to introduce <sup>the</sup> ~~ladies~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~ladies~~ on the stage  
 and during <sup>the</sup> corrupt and vicious  
 reign the <sup>of</sup> ~~ladies~~ of the people of  
 England were perhaps corrupted more  
 by the example of the Court and <sup>the</sup> ~~ladies~~  
 dramatists on the stage than by any  
 other means whatever. It is true that  
 a kind of censorship of the stage has been  
 established in England which compels  
 every theater to take out a license and  
 every play to first have the sanction  
 of the Lord Chamberlain if it is to be  
 played in and around the Metropolis  
 and if played in any of the provincial  
 towns it has to be submitted to the

69

inspection of two Justices of the Peace  
before being produced in order to see whether  
it offends against the bounds of propriety  
But now with all that it is found  
that plays of the most vulgar and  
immoral kind, are allowed in the low  
Theatre corrupting the morals of thousands  
of the population and lowering broadast  
the seeds of crime. And under no  
circumstances whatever in our opinion  
can it be shown in any instance in our  
day that the Theatre has been productive  
of good. A momentary pleasure may  
often be afforded by it after a  
days heavy toil when the mind in  
~~some instances~~ has been at its utmost  
tension and the <sup>body</sup> fatigued with heavy  
labour an hour or two spent at the  
Theatre by affording us a good laugh at  
some of the representations of nature is  
an hour well spent say some. But  
when we think that that hour or  
two may be spent in the infanticine  
of the performers who in trying to satisfy  
others are themselves going down the  
wrong road to win that they are <sup>of greater</sup>  
~~proportion~~ <sup>the number</sup> ~~thrust~~ with the stage hopelessly  
bound. Then there is of any other class

or calling. That we know. and if  
 this is true then what is our duty  
~~responsibility~~ in the matter ~~is to still~~  
 it is clearly to abstain from going to the  
 theater as at present constituted ~~where~~  
 we find ourselves gratified at the expense  
 of many precious souls. But then  
 we find we hear some one saying  
 that if we take your advice then  
 farewell to all dramatic scenes. Fairwell  
 to all those noble representations of nature  
 as made by a Samick a Remond  
 a Beau and others, that has thrilled  
 thousands and given them almost  
 a divine impression of human scenes  
 we say yes and until some reformer  
 shall arise and purge the stage of its  
 pollution ~~that~~ <sup>the</sup> duty of every Christian  
 is to leave it alone, holding them  
 to the principles laid down in the  
 commencement of his essay we say  
 that the propagation of good to the world  
 superseded his ~~so~~ <sup>the stage</sup> small that the  
 Society cannot be said to be the gainers  
 by the destruction of the stage  
 as at present constituted  
 another pasture or pleasure ~~as the~~  
 present day is the opera or musical

71

entertainments, <sup>which</sup> in some instances are conducted with great ability and all those entertainments when the compositions of the great Masters are ~~very~~ performed with success, are to trained ears certainly a source of great pleasure and beauty in their tendency, but it is simply ridiculous for parties of ordinary musical capacity spending their money to hear those pieces performed of which they have no conception and above all often performed in ~~perfomed~~ an unknown tongue. Modern or musical concerts are also an abomination of entertainment which should not be upheld. I have seen myself in our Town Hall crowded audiences listening to the performances of a band of persons with their faces blackened and uttering the stale ~~jokes~~ jokes of the Negro. Which are of the most disgusting kind, we know of five entertainments that are more abominable than musical concerts and Negro jokes. And yet if one of our most eloquent divines were to make them appear at the Town Hall with a message to the people of spiritual

unpt he could hardly find an audience, and what is worst about all the buffoonery and antics played by circus men and monkeys; a great many of them sayings and songs find ~~apt~~ are taken and learned by the young with an facility far beyond their ordinary lessons. Is it not true that when our town is visited by any of those troops in weeks after we leave our ears treated by the little rascals in the theater with the stale jokes of <sup>the</sup> town or the last Negro broadway.

Musik is a soul elevating art when in good association and it ought be our duty in every way in our power to discontinue it whenever we find it in bad society and minister to vice and sustain it with all our ability when calculated to elevate and strengthen ~~and~~ elevate our religious and moral susceptibilities.

Another amusement and we indulged in more than any other thing at the present day and that is reading works of fiction and here I ~~say~~ I am trading on delicate ground

I shall in all probability ~~come~~ <sup>run</sup> 73 against  
some of the prejudices of the devotees of  
Novel reading on the one hand such  
as well as those who utterly disown  
this use on the other. At no time  
in the World's history has there been  
more readers of works of fiction than  
at the present day and at no time  
has there been ~~books~~ more books to  
read <sup>num writers & num books</sup> and ~~readers~~ ~~more~~ than  
than at present. In olden time the  
work of fiction ~~it~~ was often written  
for the purpose of eradication some well  
known evil by the force of its ridicule  
while others again have been immensely  
successful in ~~successfully~~ teaching  
purporting the history of bygone  
ages. To the one class belongs the  
celebrated romance of of Cervantes Don  
Quixote and to the other is  
Walter Scott's novel of Ivanhoe and  
the Count of Monte Cristo and others  
of that kind. Then we have the  
immortal Bunyan in the beautiful  
words of the pulchritudinous prose,  
as a splendid allegory of the Christian  
faith. Within the limits of this essay  
I have no time to particularize such class

of fiction as an essay devoted to the  
 subject would <sup>not</sup> be <sup>more</sup> <sup>than</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>any</sup> <sup>use</sup> to explain  
 what I mean. And here I cannot  
 do better than give you the language  
 of a modern critic on the quality of  
 novels written by women. And when  
 the ~~name~~ of ~~wom~~ woman occurs in the  
 quotation just suppose that man is  
 meant as well. "From the time when  
 "dexterity in writing the ~~say~~ was as  
 "remarkable a feat in a genuine hand  
 "as the use of the sword would be now, we  
 "have reached the day, when the most striking  
 "originality a woman can boast of is  
 "the fact that she has not yet published  
 "a book. It is an originality which  
 "from presence of long a flutter from  
 "breaking into multitudinous eruptions  
 "of ink is in general possession of the  
 "women of the Nineteenth Century, extending  
 "to almost all classes from the dainty  
 "perfumed duchess to the unwashed  
 "Maid-of-all-work  
 "That a vast mass of rubbish is  
 "the result of this excessive activity  
 "is not to be denied. It is <sup>not</sup> <sup>to be</sup> denied  
 "that a large number of women who  
 "cannot write well do write it; that

75

that many who would go humbly  
through life if they sought nothing  
beyond the ordinary round of duty  
do infinite damage by aspiring to  
gifts not intended for them and  
redundantly sow the seeds of a  
pernicious literature - pernicious sometimes  
from their ignorance which propagates  
bad models - incomplete in thought  
incorrect in language and weak in  
invention; and in other cases  
from vicious style from that dangerous  
pretension of weakness to strength which  
leads a people from inanity by a fond  
and unholy alliance with vice  
and depravity. It is not to be gainsaid  
that these distinctive characters mark  
the bulk of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~meanest~~ <sup>best</sup> novels which  
load the counter of every circulating library  
If such an amount of the majority of our novels  
as the present day be contrasted with  
how much care we ought to spend on  
silvers against the too prevalent practice  
of reading that which debauches our minds  
and depraves our taste and renders  
us totally unfit to learn and digest  
any of the good literature of the useful  
kind which all intelligent persons ought

in order to fit them for good members  
of society be more or less acquainted.  
Well reading at the present day  
almost amounts to a disease look at  
the amount of weekly papers such as Ledgers  
Burroughs' Chumley's Corners and others  
of that kind which are weekly devoured  
by the Bourgeoisie both in the young  
lady quietly stealing away into her boudoir  
out of sight of her and me so that she  
may enjoy the latest Sensational novel or  
romance thus filling her brain with the  
airy nothings of some crazed <sup>Lipstick who speaks highly at</sup> ~~lady~~ <sup>1</sup> and making  
her desolate <sup>the</sup> fed with <sup>the</sup> associations of home  
and friends and all that she ought should  
most dear. And the young gentleman is not  
far behind instead of laying in his hands after  
the days toil is one some good and useful  
work calculating to convey some <sup>practical</sup> ~~useful~~ lesson  
view of the history of the past or some  
project in the future ~~or it may~~ which  
would be fitting him for his place as a  
leader of the people we see <sup>him</sup> young man with  
great earnestness the columns of some  
weekly journal perhaps the newest  
literature of the day. It may be gathered  
from what I have said that I would be  
against novel reading altogether. I do not

wish this to be understood I would both read  
myself and advise others to read some of  
the fictions of the great masters such as  
Scott Dickens Thackeray Charlotte Brontë  
Miss Evans Mrs Stowe Mrs Charles the author  
of Schomburg Lotta family and such as these  
But I would only have them read as a pastime  
or amusement not as our chief reading  
or the exclusion of every thing else. And  
I think parents cannot too soon begin to  
exercise some control over the reading of  
their children and direct them to such books  
as would be useful to them and not allow  
their minds to be debauched with the yellow  
back trash that are as thick as the bables  
of ~~Calambrosia~~ ~~Calambrosia~~ autumn all over the country  
Games such as cards and other divers  
in gambling only need to be mentioned to  
be condemned. The associations of the card  
table are such that they should be handled  
with great care I believe that in  
thousands of cases cards have been the  
utter ~~rotten~~ ~~rotten~~ of those who had anything  
to do with them and yet the temptation  
away an hour when time hangs heavy  
in our hand at a game at cards when  
no gambling or drinking is allowed is  
a very harmless amusement and even

be productive of evil when dissociated  
from all its evil appendages  
The same may be said of checkers draughts  
or chess all very fine pastimes or  
amusements in their way provided  
no betting on the result of the game is  
allowed and all drinking forbidden  
if an amusement is no better than  
the anything better than these  
The billiard table roulette board  
and bowling alley are all amusements  
that have been laid hold off by the  
very worst classes of society and an  
only protects from drinking carousing  
and spending money to a person who  
gives attention to the desk the ordinary  
renders some relaxation necessary there  
are few games better than the three we  
have spoken of but unless they can  
be enjoyed privately at ones own home  
or at a friends house or in the society  
of the virtuous I soon let them be floated  
out of ~~the human~~ existence than we would  
in any one spend an hour at a saloon  
in the enjoyment of either of them  
We cannot close our review of amusements  
without some allusion to Cricket Base  
ball Lacrosse and other mainly sports of a

like Nature Spots which in a physical  
 point of view are very beneficial & to some  
 of those who engage in them and for  
 me it is from no & to little the good effects  
 of these spots. for we have scarcely heard  
 of any very aggravated evils already known  
 but we think it is just possible that  
 too much time <sup>and money</sup> is spent in these games  
 by our young men I know it to be  
 a fact that it has amounted to very  
 heavy tax on some of ~~for~~ our young  
 men the sustaining of these clubs. Young  
 men - to who could all afford it but very  
 few with the ambition to beat some  
 neighbouring club have pushed themselves  
 to attend to it and it is just at this point  
 when all these things becomes an evil  
 and ought to be guarded against  
 I daresay I need not mention the Surf as  
 there are very few listening to me who countenance  
 it in any way. And the less it is  
 countenanced the better and the same  
 with the Prize Ring a more brutal  
 exhibition of the besties and by civilized  
 society we cannot conceive of how  
 ought <sup>to be</sup> decorated by every well wisher  
 of his race. The man who in any  
 way encourages the Prize Ring is a pest to

Truth and a defense to Modern  
Civilization

In starting I laid it down that ~~as~~ <sup>view every thing from</sup> a principle that I would ~~see~~ <sup>see</sup> ~~only~~ <sup>only</sup> ~~from a Christian stand point~~ but I am ~~say~~ <sup>you</sup> will have observed that I mostly ~~believe~~ <sup>believe</sup> ~~entertainment~~ <sup>is</sup> a moral form of vice and therefore I have taken lower ground than I promised myself ~~in starting~~ <sup>when I started</sup> to write this essay ~~just~~ because I found that I might not a platform so high in Christian ethics that we should not be able to stand on it and we might be classed amongst those who would exclude all pleasure and all enjoyment. In concluding this somewhat rambling essay necessary rambling from the nature of the ground we have had to tread. We would throw out a few hints on the propriety of amusement. Every amusement we engage in should not be allowed to take away our time and our attention from the main keeping namely, a ~~holy~~ <sup>practical happiness</sup> life and a constant Christian profession. If we really sit down eat their food by any amusement we engage in then it is time to stop and then <sup>it</sup> ~~it~~ <sup>will</sup> be a better gauge than this; suppose at the end of the day part of which

we have devoted to pleasure and amusement  
an <sup>are</sup> offering up our devotions to the favor of  
all good for his own <sup>and kindness to</sup> ~~see~~ us during the day  
we will be naturally affected upon what have  
been doing and how our minds have  
been occupied has our state of <sup>useful</sup> knowledge  
been increased are we as strong in our Christian  
intitude have we advanced any higher in the  
~~same~~ divine life has some poor creature been the  
better for us have we ministered to the wants  
of some needy one in short is the world  
any better for this days labour in it have we  
been unworthy over that end namely the  
holy glorifying of God that we may enjoy him  
in him if so then will our day have not  
been spent in vain and our amusement  
will stand affliction but if not then  
we may rest assured that somethy has  
been wrong or else we would have no  
difficulty in standing this verbal of <sup>examina</sup>  
Every amusement except the pleasure  
by its consequences and we see  
the Adam ~~too~~ <sup>too</sup> holy the greatest good  
to society might not be done at the  
time we had leisure and relaxation  
I now as an example that at  
the time I have written this essay  
I have been as far as my business

is named as assiduous as at any time during the year and in the last fortnight I have put over work through my hands there for two months before and a fortnight ago not a line of this ~~essay~~ was ~~written~~ written and I consider that my leisure time has been much better employed than either playing cards, chess, cards or any other of those amusements we hear so much about.

The other thing and I am down and out with the most of our business is not of a nature to tax our minds very hard we do not come into the same category as the student the minister the lawyer or the author whose minds are worked up of the greatest tension and of the mad hours of idleness when their busy brains have off then accustomed to we can have amusement by taking up one of the newspapers or magazines or histories or biographies and at the time we are having amusement we are having our

83  
Stock of knowledge enlarged our  
mind expanded we became as in  
time from a citizen of the world  
and place from fitted to take our  
place in society and be fellow workers  
in the cause of truth and upbr —  
Travis

## Essay on "Self Culture"

In discussing the subject of "Self Culture" I feel that I have undertaken a task which is no easy matter, as it involves a much closer acquaintance with Moral and Intellectual Education than at present possess or have any experience of. So that in the present case I shall doubtless appear to many of the more intelligent among you as one groping in the dark, in search of light and only occasionally perceiving the fainter surroundings. The word "Self Culture" means Self Cultivation, Self Improvement, both morally and intellectually, and I may add that I shall view the subject largely from a Christian Stand point because I cannot give my countenance to any system of Self Culture that would ~~that would~~ <sup>help</sup> out of view the Atonement, ultimate Acquaintance with the great Doctrines of Christianity in all their inspiring power.

That man is a being capable of moral culture or improvement only needs to be mentioned, that it may be seen late for instance our forefathers in the British Isles in view in their ranks but with fainter skins partaking all

85

The barbarous acts of a Grandiose <sup>work</sup> worship  
and in the modern inhabitants of those  
favored isles in all the pride of their institutions  
and rural quietness, obtain indeed must  
be the writer that cannot perceive the  
difference, and admires with wonder and  
admiration the change. And what it may  
be asked - has wrought this change? Some  
may answer Christianity, which in a certain  
sense would be true, but culture preserving  
and determining culture combined with  
Christianity, <sup>and</sup> ~~has~~ <sup>done</sup> a great deal. The work  
take another view. Man is the grand  
being in creation, for he stands at the  
head. Base as he sometimes appears to be  
and often degraded lower than the brute  
yet our very abhorrence at seeing him in  
such a position springs from the fact that  
we believe him capable of almost divine  
possibilities. When we look upon some work of  
humanity whom we <sup>with</sup> know and whose conduct  
we are acquainted with the usual explanation  
what might be not have been had he cured  
for himself. Some of the noblest natures that  
have adorned the history of literature and  
statesmanship have often allowed themselves  
to sink down into depths of degradation and  
misery because their minds had been

inadequately cultured in the truth of sound  
principles and thorough Christian prompt











## Patriotism

The subject which I have chosen this  
evening to say a few words, is one that  
one addresses itself to the mind of  
every citizen whether he be a native  
of this or any other country.  
It is confined to no period of history,  
but is to be found alike in savage  
and civilized life.

I believe that no nation or race of people  
has yet been found devoid within  
the sentiment of Patriotism or love  
of one's native land has not been  
fully exerted.

In discussing this subject I shall  
not enter into any history of its  
origin but simply treat it as I  
find it and point out a few of  
its defects and try and enforce some  
of its obligations.

And here I would say that I may  
not confine myself altogether to the  
loves of one's native land but  
may, ~~confine~~ discuss some of the  
duties obligatory upon us who  
have made this country our home.  
Love for the land of our birth

seems deepest in our nature  
and is not the subject of culture  
or instruction it dates back before  
all training and with degrees and  
affinities is found wherever man  
is found. There is no tradition  
without its inspiration, the  
brighter lamps of the human race  
hymn its praise and when sang  
at the most soul stirring music

The poet that sang the praises of  
his country has one that soon won  
the affections of all hearts

A man does not love his country  
because it is the most beautiful  
in the world, neither does he gains  
it entirely because it is fertile, prosperous,  
powerful, rich or eminent. Indeed  
the reverse is the case for the most  
heroic examples of patriotism have come  
from those countries which are the  
most unsightly, barren and sterile  
in fact the more difficult it is to  
live in the more ~~the more~~ well he  
loves for it

Take for instance the Greenland  
who loves his country ~~the more~~  
greatest in the world and no

persuasion can alienate him  
from his feelings of love  
Any of you familiar with the  
history of our North American Indian  
has no doubt descended that up  
to this time they have resisted all  
attempts at civilization and has  
often preferred the rude savagery and  
the highest style of modern life  
In my opinion an Indian who  
has been educated at one of the  
United States colleges although one  
of the best scholars in the institution  
left it and voluntarily returned to savage  
life preferring rather to roam about  
in the native woods than enjoy  
the advantages of modern civilization  
Again the efforts of the Missionaries  
in civilizing or educating the Hindus  
of India have not yet met with  
that success that the friends of  
good government could desire and  
they still adhere to their old temple  
traditions and idols and the old  
histories, associations of his country  
thus showing that the sentiment is an  
inate propensity of the human mind  
that was implanted there for some

good and wise purpose  
and it also shows that nationality but  
for this sentiment would never have  
existed. These grand achievements  
in art and arms which adorn the  
pages of history would have been entirely  
lost. No youthful mind would have  
had his heart inspired with heroic  
deeds of a Leonidas and his Spartan  
band that boldly threw themselves  
into the pass of Thermopylae to save  
their country.

The inhabitants of Bute call the  
Loch of County by the endearing name  
which indicates a mother's love to  
her children. The Bhoispan believe  
that God made the sands and the  
desert and the angels the rest of  
the world.

A tribe of Indians on one occasion  
being asked to migrate to a distant country  
made answer as follows. "Shall we  
ask the bones of our fathers to arise  
and follow us to a foreign country  
~~and~~ and I appeal to any human  
in this audience to verify that  
sentiment how dear do we all the  
scenes of our childhood but how

much more dear are the sad  
spots where the ashes of our parent  
land

But love of our country and  
associations such as I have  
been describing has often been the root  
of a vast amount of mischief.  
The doctrine of My Country Right or  
Wrong has produced more wars and  
bloodshed than any other statement  
and is calculated to retard the  
progress of true Reform. Indeed  
even Persecuted Right has found defenders  
no matter how inconsistent they are  
with the principles of honest Government.  
But the beginning of the present  
century scarcely a Reform was  
obtained otherwise than by rebellion  
and many a time the true loves  
of their country the real and the  
true patriots were expatriated  
and had to flee away in  
a ~~foreign~~ foreign land.

Nevertheless those sad times produced  
some noble traits in the character  
of the people. After the rebellion  
of 1745 when John Blair was  
hiding as a fugitive in the highland

97

of Scotland the Government offered  
£30,000 for his head yet although  
thousands were as acquainted with  
his hiding place ~~as~~ ~~one~~ ~~believed~~ to  
then know he it spoken not one was about  
to give the information.

In Sir Walter Scott's Fair Maid of  
Perth the story is told of an old man  
summoning his six sons and last of  
all himself to defend the prison of his  
champion and conceal his cowardice  
The Earl of Murray on one occasion  
had a feud with the Clan McDuthie  
and was very anxious to obtain possession  
of the prison of Astor their Captain  
He captured two hundred of the clan  
and offered to ~~set~~ release forty one  
of them if they would reveal his  
hiding place but they all ~~cheerfully~~  
boldly preferred death to treachery to  
their Captain chief

The Roman Emperor Vespasian laid  
his peremptory commands on a Senator  
to seize his birth against the interests  
of his country and threatened him  
with immediate death in case he  
spoke the least word in favor of the  
other party The intrepid patriot

~~He~~ consurred that through his persuading influence there was a chance of saving the people of Rome from utter ruin. And now with a smile did I say till thou & I was immortal my birth is at my own disposal, my life & death is at yours, do then what you will, I shall do what I ought and if I fall in the cause of my country I shall have more triumph in my death than you in all your laurels.

But the love of our country however strong as aicide instinct is not great patriotism is great only as an enlightened principle, and it is only becomes an enlightened principle only by the advancement of soul and mind the latter.

My such cultivation alone the real greatness and happiness of a country can be discerned for in what does the real happiness of a nation rest.

Not in physical prosperity else the happiest man would be the wretched man neither in arts or arms although all these may be worthy

But true greatness and the true happiness of a Nation consists in that wisdom which includes Religion education knowledge virtue and freedom, ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> be with every influence which advances and every institution which supports them.

The idea of such happiness and such greatness can have no growth but in ~~with~~ <sup>by</sup> a Country, and it is only the best in that Country that is true to the idea.

The man of ~~ordained~~ disposition ~~or~~ of base and selfish baseness or with narrow and bigoted understanding is incapable of being a Patriot.

Not Ruth love the men who live in the deathless affections of their Country-men. The leaders of multitudes who taught them the lessons of unmitigated freedom, the examples who were models of excellence for all time to come. The martyrs who sealed their testimony with their blood or triumphant conquerors who conformed their principles with their victory.

Let me in the rest of the time all otter to me complete the charac-

Of some of those men in connection  
 with the principles they upheld  
 in the seventeenth century when the  
 King had the first with a civil  
 cabinet at his back emanated  
 the principles and tried to put it in  
 practice that they had the right to be  
 taken independent of the people as  
 expressed through their representatives  
 and having all the power of the  
 army at their back together with  
 a large majority of the people it  
 was a time to try men's souls, but  
 men were found equal to the  
 occasion amongst a number  
 the leading man was John  
 Hampden. Mr. Baileys says of  
 him that he was almost a solitary  
 instance of a great man who neither  
 sought nor claimed greatness who  
 found glory only because glory lay  
 in ~~his way~~ path of duty. During  
 more than forty years he was known  
 to his neighbours as a gentleman of  
 cultivated mind of high principles  
 of polished address happy in his family  
 and active in the discharge of  
 his local duties, so political men

as an honest industrious and sensible  
Member of Parliament not eager to  
display his talents. It awoke to his party  
attention & the interests of his constituents  
a great and terrible crisis came. a  
dread attack was made by an arbitrary  
Government on the sacred right of Englishmen  
on a right which was the chief security  
for all other rights. The nation looked  
round for a defender. Sabine and  
unostentatiously the plain Buckinghamshire  
farmer placed himself at the head  
of his countrymen right before the  
bare and bloody path of tyranny.  
The times grew darker and more  
troubled. Public service more tedious  
arduous and delicate. But Bony  
showed the intrepid and courage of  
this wonderful man were fully equal  
he became a debater of the first order  
managed a most dexterous manager  
of the House of Commons a rugged  
a soldier he governed a fierce and  
turbulent Assembly abounding in  
able men as easy as he would his  
own family. Such is the disruption  
of this illustrious man who gilded  
up his life on the altar of his country.

to vindicate its liberties and the  
rights of Parliamentary Government  
has last won to the Land  
I love my Country, and we are  
to day enjoying the blessings that  
Hampden and Cromwell & Hugh  
Metcalfe ~~and other~~ others of that  
time such as Sir John Elliot Sydney  
Milton and Marvell sent the  
hunts of this essay to bid

\*  
 During the eighteenth century  
 we find the Augs. say on land  
 on both sides of the Atlantic  
 producing a galaxy of statesmen &  
 patriots that equal if not the  
 superion of any in modern  
 times. As an illustration of  
 great administrative ability take  
 the case of William Pitt a  
 young man of only twenty five  
 member of noble lineage and  
 a somewhat haughty, mean  
 but with wise working purpose  
 and steady hand for twenty years  
 he guided the ship of state through  
 the breakers of false friends and  
 open foes almost single handed  
 and alone in this was surely

A man on his own side of the  
house able to take his part and  
at the early age of forty seven he died  
a martyr to our work in his country,  
Leave a poorer man than when  
he first took ~~the~~ <sup>office</sup> ~~not~~ ~~some~~ of state

A' fraud in a neighbouring County  
an allusion Whites Party says that  
he died poor owing his washerwoman  
with his public character without a  
stain better than have having robbed  
your Country of millions and ~~pay~~  
~~thus be able to pay~~ your private debts.

In the same Parliament, <sup>with Pitt</sup> there sat a man about the same age with power almost equal to ~~Pitt~~ <sup>him</sup> but ~~but~~ & in debate but who during a Parliamentary life of 45 years never once took office his name was William Wilberforce ~~and~~ name dear to every philanthropist heart a name that <sup>will</sup> live as long in the history of the English people as the wish for noble deeds and Christian conduct remains. He found the system of West Indian Slavery rampant like a bull strong round the necks of the poor Africans and also fitting the great commercial enterprise

of the nation he at one flood  
 found as the leader of the abolition  
 found unplaceable war against  
 slavery and the slave trade and  
 consummated his life by its destruction  
 his eloquence was of a very high  
 order it was persuasive adaptative  
 to all current topics but it was  
 occasionally bold and impassioned  
 animated with an inspiration  
 which defies galing alone can  
 breathe into spoken thought  
 chastened by pure taste swelled  
 by extensive information enriched  
 by classical allusion sometimes  
 elevated by the more sublime  
 topics of holy writ

Few passages can be cited in the  
 oratory of modern times of a more  
 pictorial effect than the singularly  
 felicitous allusion to Mr Pitt's  
 resisting the torrent of sarcinical  
 principles. "He stood between the  
 living and the dead and the  
 plague was stayed"

Walking to day we are up and  
 call the name of William Pitt the  
 blessed

105

A little before the time of Pitt on  
this side of the Atlantic the year  
1776 precipitated a crisis in the affairs  
of the colonies that at one brought  
to the front many patriots heroes  
and statesmen worthy of all praise  
although I do not uphold rebellion  
yet I believe that a crisis had arrived  
which justified resistance to bad government  
The aforesaid idealical principles was  
about to be carried out on the colonists  
which compelled a champion to take up  
arms against the King like that  
revolution it found a leader in  
Washington an English writer says of  
him If profound sagacity "If profound  
sagacity unshaken stanchness of purpose, the  
utmost subjugation of all passion which can  
harrow through ordinary minds and  
afflictions, lay waste the fairest prospects  
of greatness may the disruption of thou ful  
which are wont to lull or seduce genius  
and to may and cloud over the aspect  
of virtue herself joined with ~~or~~ rather  
leading to the most absolute self delusion  
the most habitual and exclusive devotion  
to principle, If these things can constitute  
a great character, without either quick

ness of apprehension or absence of  
information or uncertain power  
or any brilliant qualities that might  
dazzle the vulgar, then surely Washington  
was one of the greater men that ever  
lived unassisted by supernatural wisdom.  
This is high praise coming from the  
quarter that it does, but a calm  
and dispassionate view of the life  
of this great Patriot, and the objects  
he achieved almost warrant such  
a conclusion. He taught the world  
that a man could be a successful  
leader of a Rebellion without aggrieving  
himself.

In the benignant times in which  
he lived there would scarcely seem  
the any question that calls for  
the developments of the principles  
about which we have been speaking.  
Our neighbors in the United  
States have recently achieved a  
tremendous revolution by the  
arbitrament of the sword. The  
fitters of Slavery that County Bars  
ago seemed to be so closely riveted  
round the neck of the bondsman  
have been suddenly snapped asunder.

107

in seas of blood without apparently  
the development of one truly great  
man in the whole, if we exclude the  
name of Abraham Lincoln

So day as we look at the public press  
of the United States we see a state  
of affairs certainly unexpected in  
a free government we are told that  
men who a few years ago were nobly  
in the body politic have by their  
shred management of causes and  
ways indulged in fattening themselves  
at the publics crib to such an extent  
that their wealth can be counted  
by millions we have the charge  
made that whole legislatures can be  
bought and the judiciary on the  
bench corrupted and this be done  
in the Empire State and the  
commercial metropolis of the United  
States such a state of affairs is truly  
lamentable in this stage of the worlds  
history and must make every man  
of his country blush for his country's  
mann in that wide land  
how stands it with us in Canada  
for thirty years we have been enjoying  
the principles of responsible government

and the British Constitution in its entirety, although ~~we had then~~ ~~our little Republic~~ it was not obtained without a struggle let thank. & the liberal Government of Great Britain we have obtained as absolutely free a Constitution as is to be found on the face of the earth and we have a glorious country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore boundless in resources and of wide extent. Our natural advantages are almost unrivaled we are blessed with a fruitful soil and a genial climate. we lie on the great highway from East to West either by land or water we reap all the advantages ~~of~~ <sup>our</sup> ~~our~~ Britain in England do form a stable Government without any of its drawbacks. we are not ~~like~~ ~~our~~ ~~neighbors~~ under the rule of a turbulent corrupt and unbridled democracy. neither have <sup>we</sup> the vicious hanging on us of either a letcher and profligate aristocracy or a State church also and we are free from

the law of justice and the law  
of prudential. All the avenues  
of commerce and affluence lie before the  
honestest of our citizens.

Our laws are administered with  
equity and justice by ~~by a band~~  
~~of Indians~~ who are an honor to  
our all invincible judiciary  
that are an honor to our country  
we have a Municipal system that  
has few equals and is at once  
a lasting memorial of the statesman-  
ship of that great patriot Robert Peel.

Every child ~~born~~ in our country  
from 5 to 16 years of age is  
entitled to receive a good English education  
under a school law that is ~~the~~  
the admiration of strangers all

agreed to with it such is the  
heritage we have received such  
is the blessing we enjoy. Let no  
English mother ever bemoan her country  
after another allegiance. But let  
a genuine and noble patriotism  
raise the life of the people to lead  
of its advantages and ~~law~~ let us  
hand down its laws & institutions  
untarnished as a noble legacy to our

children and our childrens  
children

Mr Bharmal and Butternut

III

The subject entrusted to my care & this coming  
to our dear ardent addresses especially to all who  
have on any <sup>my</sup> developed an interest a love  
for their Native Land & whom our dear Govt  
will command the adoption of this national  
Anthem and especially the members of the  
Bengal Society, And Mr Bharmal when  
we who belong to other Nationalities are called  
from India from other Sons of Many Islands  
we cannot but respond with enthusiasm  
when we think of your Poetry or

Address on the Relation of  
Trustees and Teachers & other  
The subject upon which I am to say  
a few words on is one that I shall  
have drawn upon my own experience  
rather than to give you either the  
Opinions of others or <sup>Opposing Opinions</sup> ~~the best record~~  
from historical research

The delegating the Management of  
School affairs to the people was no  
doubt a step in the right direction  
and yet it was one which was  
attended in the outset by a good  
deal of difficulty and friction  
I happened to be a candidate for  
election as School Trustee when the  
Act of 1851 came into force and  
I can well remember the difficulties  
that beset us in the outset over  
our acquaintance with legal matters  
the loose way in which the then  
Act was drafted the natural  
bias had in teachers the system  
of School books then in use  
the crude notions of the people  
generally as to what should be  
done all formed subjects extremely  
perplexing and to men unacquainted

143

to the such matters the majority of whom  
were different in all that their ~~not~~  
~~the poor~~ and who were never tired of  
calling up the miserable advantages they  
enjoyed to what the ~~people were~~ children  
in modern times were priviledge to receive  
by way of education

Representative institutions are and  
have been no doubt a very great blessing  
to the present generation and yet it  
is questionable whether they are turned  
good or bad or no position in our  
body politic that requires better qualification  
than that of a School Trustee and  
yet it is true of matters that bear  
concern the public of the public offices  
that are elected and very often  
we see men forced into the office  
of School trustee because he has shown  
~~more~~ officiousness than his ~~dear~~ son  
worthy neighbour and by that means  
has succeeded in getting into the office  
in order to gratify his spleen against  
some teacher who may have dared to  
differ with him on a question in which  
his opinion was absolutely worthless  
I stated that representative institutions  
were sometimes liable to be made use of in bad

purposes <sup>whether</sup> doubtless ~~has~~ has been the  
 case in the matter of School Trustees as  
 well as any other offices. But why is it  
 that a qualification is required for a  
 Municipal Councillor before he can  
 be elected to office. he is required to  
 have some ~~skill~~ in the County and  
 the voter that elects him is also required  
 to have control of a certain portion of  
 Real estate, while his sole duty to  
 is to see that the roads and bridges  
 and other material improvements  
 the town is attended to and the  
 money of the constituents are spent  
 in a safe and economical manner  
 But no qualification is required for the  
 candidate for School trustee or the  
 voter that elects him except the payment  
 of the smallest amount of a school tax  
~~and~~ I am not one that cares for  
 the mere property qualification, but  
 I do hold that before a person can  
 worthy fill the important office  
 of School trustee some qualification  
 should be required of for him in  
 the position to which such important  
 trusts are committed. What  
 does the present School law require

seen to do I request him to see that  
no unauthorized books are used in  
the schools that no foreign books are  
used and that every school under their  
charge is conducted according to law  
and the attorney's regulations, and  
such like matters. I venture to say that  
a ~~majority~~<sup>number</sup> of the trustees of this county,  
whose duty is to supervise and oversee  
perhaps the ~~best~~ <sup>best</sup> book of the most  
intelligent of public officials there are  
to be found in any public service an  
unable to ~~read and explain~~ intelligently  
know whether a teacher is doing his duty  
or whether he is conducting the school  
according to law. Allow me to state  
a case the facts of which was quite familiar  
to me and took place in another part of  
this county a very faithful and  
highly qualified teacher had become  
to trust a boisterous and unruly boy  
that threatened to demolish her  
school in doing so she opened the  
parents of the bad hether of whom had  
any education and were bound to sustain  
their son at all hazards an appeal  
was made to the trustees the teacher was  
put in the wrong in terms of course

of the teacher was cut short at the  
 end of the year and she refused  
 a certificate of character by the  
 chairman who considered himself  
~~such~~ one of the most upright of  
~~the~~ Municipal officers in the county  
 and would have been ~~re~~known a ~~re~~public  
 of doing an injustice to any one much  
 less an ~~old~~ <sup>temper and</sup> lady yet the ~~student~~  
 parent of the delinquent boy was a  
 voter and therefore could exercise  
 more control over the chairman of the  
 board than the teacher whose character  
 and occupation was at stake and  
 whose conduct on the occasion  
~~referred to~~ was worthy of the highest  
 commendation had the conduct of  
 the teacher been as the board in fault  
 it is probable that such a board of trustees  
 would not have overlooked it it  
 is ~~then~~ from a very difficult question  
~~to say~~ how far teachers should  
 be ~~the~~ subject <sup>to</sup> of such ~~teacher~~  
 trustees in no other employment  
 are persons subject to have their work  
 reviewed by any but incompetent persons  
 the clerk in the store is subject to  
 his employer because it is presumed

117

that he will not engage in a business  
he does not understand; and so on with  
every trade and calling the employer is  
only subject to the expert in the particular  
calling ~~one~~ <sup>in</sup> are called in which he is engaged.  
If a difficulty arises between a mechanician  
who proposes to furnish a piece of work  
for a certain price. we don't call in  
a person who ~~is~~ <sup>so</sup> to suspect it who is  
no judge in such matters but one <sup>one skilled</sup> ~~of the~~  
~~same~~ in the same calling and that  
is common sense but for the whole  
education of the youth it may be said  
is relegated to a Board who are alone  
responsible for the engagement of teachers  
and who may be ~~only~~ <sup>of</sup> the most upright men  
~~to be found in the community~~  
I would therefore place the management  
of the schools into the hands of persons  
of the best educated men in the community  
men who ~~would be incapable of forming~~  
their own opinion in such matters would  
be capable of assisting a teacher in his difficulties  
by his advice and personal influence.  
The profession of teaching is sufficiently arduous  
to require the utmost assistance and  
support from upright minded persons  
in the community.  
Let us look for a short time at what

is expected from the Teacher every  
 Teacher in such a school as the  
 Central School of Weston is supposed  
 to have fifty scholars under ~~the~~ control  
 which scholars may be the representatives  
 of as many families, capabilities of  
 every scholar has been carefully studied  
 their temper their breeding & two of all  
 the number are exactly alike. The Teacher  
 I do say every teacher has been taken into  
 consideration and such an influence both  
 to bear as will bring out the best qualities  
 of the pupil in respect of the studies  
 in which they are engaged. The spirit  
 of corps of the school must be kept and  
 all the magnetism the teacher possess  
 must be put in play so as to have  
 a school that shall be a real success  
 but it may be this, some malplot in  
 the school is doing irreparable damage  
 to the school both by his example and also  
 by his leaving behind his class. How  
 is the teacher to cure this it must be  
 done by discipline of some kind and the  
 master that is administrator throughout  
 parents Anthony flies off without  
 complaint to the trustees and Anthony  
 the slave seems set in judgment

upon the health and the conduct  
of the teacher is concerned because

I do not say that invariably this is  
the case but this is the method taken  
generally by men who derive their authority  
from the public. And as therefore in  
a certain sense men who are controlled  
by their constituents these men  
was a true thing said that that  
by the Right Honourable Robert Lowe who  
the bill for the enfranchisement of  
the householders of the cities of England was  
introduced into Parliament he said "Let us  
educate our masters" I think that is  
just what is required of teachers with  
the masters in all their relations with  
each other they should endeavor to  
educate their masters in all that pertains  
to the great work of education

If there is any friction between parents and  
teachers the teachers are in altogether blame  
because sometimes a great deal of difficulty  
might be avoided by a little thoughtfulness  
on the part of the teacher in instilling a  
parent comes home respecting the difficulty  
with her child and the teacher sometimes  
a kind word would smooth down all  
difficulties instead of treating them

With contempt the Captain a day  
"A soft Answer turns Away Wrath"  
is very true Many a complaint I  
have had from Parents that has been  
entirely settled by the fitting the teacher  
and parent together and in my long  
experience I have never known any  
good come out of an investigation  
being held by the Board hard bumps  
and hard words would be laid on  
each side and each and very often  
both teacher and parent were  
dissatisfied with the conclusions  
arrived at

Education or rather Scottish Education is the subject allotted to me I am afraid that time will not allow me to allude to our own in the briefest and most cursory manner Scotland has profited more by her education than any other country within the range of my knowledge previous to the 17<sup>th</sup> century Education was in a very rudimentary state during the 15<sup>th</sup> century I think no less than three colleges were established and a few of the most locatishy taught Latin and Greek In 1696 the last Parliament ever assembled in Scotland Parish Schools were established and real estate was charged with providing a school house and part of the teacher's salary as soon as the schools were fairly under way the transformation of the rural population from being rude and ignorant into being the most intelligent population of any country in Europe and when the union took place the young Scots Lads filled a great many offices in both England and her colonies

and very many of her sons were  
 of the highest eminence both in  
 power and wealth and although  
 consideration of a few was charged  
 on Scotland and at school but many  
 prided themselves in their having  
 spared their children an education  
 and very few of the nations of  
 Scotland were then found who  
 could read and write may  
 I venture the assertion that there  
 are nearly as many in Canada  
 in this country of ours with all  
 our boasted free school system  
 who cannot read and write as  
 there was in Scotland  
 50 years ago. In the educational  
 institutions of Scotland there has  
 been far more elasticity than in  
 those south of the border the dead  
 languages did not form the principal  
 course of study mental and moral  
 philosophy as taught by Reid  
 Stuart Brown Wilson and Hamilton  
 brought together numbers of students  
 at Edinburgh from England  
 and the famous Brougham  
 Russell Palmerston and many

123

Plans of the Statesmen that have  
wielded the destinies of the British  
Empire have Students at Edinburgh  
and Glasgow and in <sup>the</sup> Glasgow  
we had taught early as a Science  
that Political Economy which  
formed the foundation of the four  
principles of Commercial Freedom  
which have been the policy of  
the British Empire and which  
has in the short span of forty  
years subdued the world and  
benefited the entire population  
I mean the education in Scotland  
had a wonderful effect upon the people  
in making them self-reliant ingenious  
and preserving her factories and her  
shipbuilding and in <sup>the</sup> commercial  
power and far-reaching influence is  
in a great measure attributable to the  
education. I was very much struck  
with the number of her people who  
were occupying positions of trust in  
England such as Bankers Merchants  
Traders of all sorts Clerks Salesmen  
Commercial Travellers and the  
number of teachers filling positions  
in the Schools of England is enormous

I met with one of the leaders  
of the Battersea Board Schools and  
she informed me that the principal  
was a Scotch Lady a Countrywoman  
of Mr Burns and a Queen of  
mine was the mind in charge  
in every town of any size the  
same idea is the bound

There is another thing that the  
education of Scotland does it  
has books in her sons and daughters  
a taste for reading by that means  
they are able to form their opinions  
and as is seen by the elections  
just going on in Scotland they  
are clinging close to the opinions  
they held formerly and Anti-Sex  
and while other Constituencies are  
wayward and easily hoodwinked  
there is no variation among  
the sturdy Scotch

The anxiety to fit education is  
also praise worthy at present  
she has one at the University,  
university a University education  
in every 500 of her population  
while England has only one  
in 5000 and not tenth

States one in 2000. Germany <sup>125</sup> has  
one in every 215.

I read a few nights ago a most  
excellent Address delivered by Mr  
Soschen to the Students in Peters Hospital  
a College where a large number of Students  
assemble after their days work in various  
institutions in various branches of  
Education so as to fit them the better  
for their daily work. Some studied Bookkeeping  
and then were 1100 enrolled.

Essay on the Ballads and  
Songs of Scotland

When your literary asked me to  
write an essay on this subject I was then  
as a loss on a subject I fully in-  
growing the material then in my mind  
lie upon the subject of the Ballads and  
Songs of Scotland

In all countries where romantic beauty  
abounds the songs of the people and  
the songs of the birds far transcend those  
which are ~~now~~ in most countries with  
no abounding hill and dale, the song  
birds of Scotland in the spring fills the  
hills and glens with a vibration of sound  
far beyond anything we hear in this  
country. Early in the history of Scotland  
superb Ballads and songs were <sup>very</sup> common  
the date of their origin is shrouded in mystery  
they were the offspring of the aspirations  
of the people in fact many of them  
coming from the times of floods  
or the early battles of the inhabitants  
of Scotland and in the course of  
tradition they lost nothing in their  
indefinable ideas, but like some other  
subject gathered volume as they were  
repeated in this long drawn out

hill and Valley man and Linn man  
 peopled with emanations from the  
 informal world, and in order to pacify  
 humanity Christianity did a great deal  
 to introduce and change this superstitions  
 idea but until Sculpe came out assistance  
 and its power over the people cause the  
 boundary ~~discrees~~ in a great measure  
 the fable, and the witches or fairies  
 of the Shire scenes were held in great  
 dread. also across page up  
 the name of these and such like ballads as  
 comes of information are of great value  
 to the student of history as showing to a large  
 extent opinions of many people in Scotland  
 In many of these ballads the Blue Beard of  
 household story was often found in  
 the legendary ballad the water of weems  
 well illustrates this page 14

The mermaid was also a great supernatural  
 being abhored in ~~say~~ by many down  
 to late times the very notion is still  
 so much in the poem black cattle  
 or the mermaid page 29

But I must hasten to the local ballads  
 and songs and here I find the rugged  
 and wild and full of fictions of Scotland  
 land that a man were permitted to

to make the ballads and songs of a  
 country India not can who should make  
 The laws such was the wonderful  
 power they had over the minds and  
 hearts of the people. There is in the  
 Indian ballads what may be termed  
 3 divisions 1. Love songs 2. Domestic  
 songs 3. The grand relations of human  
 life and here I might interrupt a  
 chapter or two, to enter into the  
 history of which I am acquainted as  
 so many lyrics that have reported themselves  
 in the ballads of the people and thus  
 every time exists a poem of our the  
 mind in every land that time does  
 not die. There is a story told by a  
 writer of an article on a British dinner  
 in London which illustrates this. A dinner  
 was made by a Scotman with an  
 Englishman that he would within  
 half an hour have the company  
 laughing crying and dancing. If  
 such the company was for made known  
 of the last hotel after the dinner was  
 over <sup>had a</sup> the <sup>had a</sup> musician who was unexpect  
 on the other the first time was sets  
 who has or will be his. on what the  
 company would settle when he in

129

The long the night was keats a health  
O' thine that's awa' it was done with  
such pathos that many a handkerchief  
came out to wipe away the tear and  
after weeping and the glass of toddy the  
flowers of blushing came and the upper  
was electe and perfumed O' thine girl  
"with life and mirth in thine bils

The love songs of Scotland fill a large part  
of the repertory of the people, they are not  
all composed or are they the work of poets  
of the higher rank a large proportion of them  
are work of miners in very humble places  
of Dorothy Thompson in any <sup>possibly not to say</sup> history and may  
the same utterances of the peasants and  
artisans themselves. While this is evidence  
of a strong sexual affection penetrating  
the humble life of the people the question  
of such a mass of popular song on the  
subject has tended to perpetuate the  
opposition of this affection

The sexual customs <sup>and customs</sup> <sup>that may owe to influence of women</sup> of us been freely  
expressed by Burns in his song of  
Granitow the rashes or that a  
Whitman expressing himself on the  
subject instinctively adopts the language  
of the song on page 226 54

It is wonderful how some of the young

around their love sickness and the  
and showed their independence although  
aspirated. In Burns song of "John  
Tucker" the lines page 72

But the independence is by no  
means all on one side the women  
are often found quite philosophic  
and even venture their love  
often and attain a good opinion  
of themselves see page 74

The domestic songs and ballads  
are first of all those <sup>which</sup> describes the  
relations of man and wife and  
we are often left without good  
illustrations of all the various relations  
of the married state

The beauty of the conjugal life is fully  
set out in the "Boatman Rons" and  
"I have a true and trusty" and in the  
old lyric "Bide Bide" page 89

The representation of conjugal suffering  
is ~~poorly~~ <sup>poorly</sup> illustrated in the well  
known ballad "for us and for  
the door" 92 and the pity and  
sorrow of the widow at the  
loss of her husband is set out in  
language so simple and expression

lyrics of the general social relations  
 by other people & many such songs  
 and ballads which describe the  
 afflictions and wants of so and  
 were beyond the influence of or  
 range of the family and other  
 influence on the body poster could scarcely  
 be our estimate such for instance  
 was the song of the Red John  
 Skinner namely Lulloegorum 115  
 and to the same effect Burns  
 magnifies long a man a man  
 in a thair 125

The ballads and songs of the romantic  
 period such as the times of Robin  
 Hood and Rob Roy but more  
 especially the wars of the border feuds  
 the Reformation the Jacobite struggle  
 some of the finest ballads we  
 have were made then. Then  
 was another class of songs namely  
 the comical the influence of which  
 no doubt led many a poor soul astray  
 and yet they were very humorous  
 there we had the patriotic songs  
 which had a very great influence  
 such as etc what we wanta the

and that wrote long Burns  
does caught and written that  
172 old book

But I have already written you  
with this imperfect sketch before  
using it which we <sup>now</sup> ~~now~~ have a few  
ideas from a master in his room  
of the effect of the Ballads and Songs  
of Scotland his speaking with his  
friend respecting the character of Burns  
He asks how is he great except  
through the circumstance that the  
whole song of his predecessors lies  
in the mouth of the people that  
they long to speak every act his  
narrative that as a boy he grew up  
among them and the high estimation  
of their models is破壞 that  
he had a living eyes on which  
he could project farther and  
again why is he great because his  
own songs found acceptance  
earlier among his countrymen  
than he compares the poetical power  
of his own countrymen with in their  
imperfection beside the Scottish  
The Ben Jonson influence of Scottish  
long as on the ordinary life of the

people could not be better illustrated  
 than in words of William Penn of  
 Quiring one of the best of the New England  
 humorists who in the bustle of a  
 hard struggle for existence in poverty  
 the bare necessities of life having  
 led to church robber thoughts by the  
 influence of the ballads and songs  
 of Scotland he says in his Rhymes and  
 Lectures of a Random Walk  
 more was done all he could in love  
 sick boys and girls yet they never had  
 enough never and dearer to hearts  
 like ours was the stark shipwreck  
 there in full tide of long and story  
 but never and dearer still than he  
 or any living son of man was affected  
 fellow wretched wretched poor human  
 that what we owe to God your  
 Braes of Balquidder you burnade  
 gloomy winter and the broad sweep  
 oh how they did sing at me the  
 Little of a thousand shuttles  
 let me then again proclaim the  
 debt we owe to these long spouts  
 as they rolled in melody from down  
 to loom mysterious to the lowheated  
 and when the breast was filled with

everything but  
 hope and happiness let only break  
 our the healthy and vigorous forms  
 a man a man on a that and  
 the aged weak prostrates us  
 who thus measure the astray influence  
 of these any longer to us they will all  
 hasten of forms. Had one of us  
 been bold enough to enter a church he  
 must have been yester on the lake  
 of decency his clothes and garments  
 patched habiments would have contri-  
 buted to attract with the ordinary  
 ignorance of their pious church Bills  
 care not for us Poets were indeed  
 bad Poets but in those the last  
 rules of moral action would have  
 passed away long was the day  
 when such fathomed during the long  
 night of despondency and was sure  
 to suffer in the very first blink  
 of the day you might have seen  
 bold Robin Gray lost the eyes  
 that could see darkness and pain  
 such is the estimate of the influence  
 of scottish long by one who knew  
 well and who suffered largely  
 the provocations of poverty. It

is a curious fact that at the end <sup>133</sup> of  
the 18<sup>th</sup> century when the literature of  
England <sup>and Europe</sup> was like a marsh or dead  
land without a single spot of mark  
it was the robust era in Scottish  
poetry

In writing my fellow Sabbath at the  
close of another year I think I may  
safely congratulate the Sabbath and the  
School on our success during the past  
year. I am nearly of opinion that the  
School has made progress both as to  
numbers and efficiency.

I think it was in the year 1858 that  
I assumed the superintendence of this  
Sabbath School after a long and  
of several years under the superintendence of  
my two esteemed friends Messrs Blattau  
and McCrae, two Sabbath Schools having  
been hived off from it namely the Baptist  
and the Methodist Sabbath School it  
then became quite distinctively a Dissenting  
School and has been supported by the  
Presbyterians and any others who  
~~may~~ associate themselves with us  
It is my intention to give you a  
history of the school as to speak  
especially of my own work in  
connection with the work of Sabbath  
School teaching. In those early days  
we did not have the same assistance  
in preparing our lessons as we have  
today and the task thrown upon the  
latter page was more of a herculean

or moral character than of a critical and  
peculiar authority was the Notes of Albert Barnes  
and it was on the express that no other  
pupil of Albert Barnes could be of as much  
advantage as the modern expositors  
with the assistance given by travel and  
scriptural research





